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PRAVDA EXAMINES RESULTS OF 93D CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD041039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Valentin Sharov commentary: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] The 93d session of the CEMA Executive Committee has taken place in Moscow. Its results show that the fraternal socialist countries belonging to this international organization are persistently working to insure that the two forthcoming 5-year plan periods become a period of intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation and they are taking practical steps to deepen mutual collaboration.

The session's participants conducted consultations on topical problems of economic policy and cooperation among the CEMA member countries for 1981-1985. They noted the confident growth of the economies of the fraternal states, which has been assisted by their strengthening mutual cooperation, and they expressed firm determination to continue to broaden and deepen economic relations in every possible way and to develop contacts with other countries irrespective of their social systems.

The ruling circles of the United States and of certain other NATO states have set a course toward the deterioration of international relations, are trying to speak with the world of socialism in the language of the "cold war" and are proclaiming "economic sanctions" at the CEMA Executive Committee it was unanimously noted that any attempts on the part of imperialism to use economic relations to exert political pressure on socialist countries are doomed to failure.

CEMA members are pooling their efforts to solve the most important economic problems. Their attention is still focused upon the implementation of the measures of the long-term targeted cooperation programs which cover key sectors of physical production. In this connection the Executive Committee decided to accelerate the preparation of a number of large-scale agreements, in particular, a general agreement on the organization of cooperation in building iron ore enterprises on USSR territory, which according to experts, will provide about 29 million tons of marketable raw material per year.

The creation, through their joint efforts, of a unified computer system is regarded as one of the most significant achievements of the CEMA member countries. The second stage of the development of hardware and software for the Ryad-2 unified computer system is now nearing completion. It includes seven new models of high-output machines and dozens of peripheral systems. The CEMA Executive Committee noted the importance of accelerating work to create new computer technology and to organize production on a basis of thorough specialization, cooperation and unification.

Questions of developing reciprocal commodity turnover for the forthcoming 5-year period were examined. In particular, recommendations were adopted for the basis of contract prices for this period. The policy of the fraternal countries in reciprocal trade is very well known. The price-fixing mechanism has also been tested in practice--prices are fixed on the basis of mean, world prices, "purged" of speculative and random factors. The Executive Committee's recommendations are targeted on the continued maintenance of a high rate of development of reciprocal commodity turnover among the CEMA member countries, which trebled in the seventies.

This session took place during preparations for the celebration of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. The Executive Committee laid down concrete measures which will be carried out in the CEMA in connection with this important date. The activity of the council and its organs is permeated with the lofty ideas of Leninism and with the spirit of internationalism. And this was once more demonstrated by the 93d Session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

HYPOCRISY OF WESTERN PROTESTS ON SAKHAROV SCORED

LD041321 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Answer to reader's letter by Candidate of Juridicial Sciences G.V. Maltsev, lecturer at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, under the rubric "People Say.... But What Is the Actual Truth?": "'Champions' of Human Rights"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] In recent years Western propaganda has been making a great deal of noise about human rights, democracy and freedom. How can you explain the fact that it is on these concepts that our ideological opponents have focussed their main efforts? [signed] A. Zinovyev, Moscow.

The author of the letter has quite correctly defined as propaganda ballyhoo the talk about democratic freedoms and human rights to which bourgeois political scientists and "Sovietologists" keep returning. Indeed, the mass media in the capitalist world today pour torrents of words onto their readers every day, and what their meaning amounts to is that in the socialist countries democracy, freedom and individual rights are allegedly being systematically violated, while in capitalist society they are, so to speak, flourishing. Hypocritical phrases have long been a permanent part of the bourgeoisie's ideological armaments, but in recent years the imperialist propaganda machine has been breaking its own records in misinformation and disception. Speculation on the ideas of democracy, freedom and human rights has become an integral part of the political tactics of Western reactionary circles.

The position of the present American Government is indicative in this respect. On achieving Presidential power in 1976 J. Carter declared that he intended to base his domestic and foreign policy on the idea of human rights. And indeed everything possible was done to turn human rights, as they appear to J. Carter and his entourage, into a "trump card" actively used in the political game both within the United States and in the international arena. A propaganda boom took place around human rights in a number of West European countries too, where the most conservative politicians and inveterate enemies of detente counted themselves among the ranks of "supporters" and "champions" of democracy, freedom and human rights.

What is happening to these ideas in the modern world, why do they occupy such an important place in the present-day ideological struggle and in international life? Today the capitalist system is going through the most serious crisis in the whole of its history. The foundations of capitalist exploitation are crumbling and the old system of colonialism has collapsed. Millions of people living in different continents are taking up human rights as a slogan in the struggle against economic exploitation, political diktat and persecutions, racial, national and colonial oppression and spiritual slavery. The requirements of democracy, freedom and human rights are now being formulated in terms of real and acute problems which have actually caused people a great deal of suffering. Hence the tremendous prestige of these ideas and their unusually high authority in the eyes of the world public.

In the conditions of crisis and the decay of the bourgeois social system the forces of imperialism are becoming increasingly malicious and aggressive and they experience an increasing need for an ideology which would ennoble the inhuman face of capitalism today and give it the respectable reputation of an allegedly humane and just society. The desire to emerge from the crisis by means of a "consolidation" of bourgeois society under the banner of shameless anticommunism is intensifying. [paragraph continues]

The aim, as certain bourgeois press organs state frankly, is to snatch the ideological initiative from the communists' hands and deny them the opportunity to secure new ideological victories.

Thus man is, of course, the last thing that the inspirers and organizers of propaganda campaigns "in defense of human rights" are thinking of. In fanning the ideological campaign "in defense of human rights in socialist countries," the ruling circles of leading bourgeois states are trying to distract public attention from unfortunate problems in their own domestic policy and to lessen the impact of the inhumane practice of violating democracy and human rights in capitalist countries. It is this which explains their desire to substitute a petty and often unworthy propaganda fuss about individual dissidents for a principled dialog with socialism. They seek out these dissidents among all kinds of renegades, seize on these people's absurd anti-Soviet fabrications, and arrange wide publicity for the ideological saboteurs, passing them off more or less as "political opposition" within the socialist countries. An extremely unseemly role in anticommunist actions in recent years has belonged to the not unknown Sakharov, advertised in the West as a "champion of human rights." But it is not human rights that Sakharov is "fighting" for. He has repeatedly called on the imperialist powers to step up the "pressure on the Soviet Union" militarily, economically and politically. Imperialist propaganda is glad to make use of Sakharov's inflammatory statements to fuel anti-Sovietism, fan the arms race and whip up international tension.

As reported in the press the other day, in view of the fact that Sakharov has recently embarked on a path of open appeals to reactionary circles in imperialist states to interfere in our country's internal affairs, and taking into account numerous proposals on the part of the Soviet public, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has stripped him of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and all his state awards, and the USSR Council of Ministers has stripped him of his titles as a winner of state prizes. This just decision has given rise to a new attack of malicious hysteria among bourgeois "champions" of "human rights."

In this connection attention must be drawn to the extremely hypocritical stance of bourgeois propaganda on the question of the violation of "dissidents'" rights. They demand that the Soviet Government renounce--no more and no less--the prosecution of persons engaged in anti-Soviet activity inside the USSR, for the sake of "perfect democracy." Here they quite deliberately keep quiet about or distort the fact that the renegades whom the Western "defenders" of human rights are making so much fuss about are answerable, in complete accordance with our state's laws, for specific crimes damaging society. It is apposite to note that responsibility for such actions is also provided for in the legislation of Britain, the FRG, the United States and other countries. According to Article 2385 of the U.S. legal code, a person who with a view to the overthrow or destruction of the U.S. Government or the government of any state prints, publishes, edits, promulgates, sells, distributes or publicly disseminates printed or manuscript materials which advise or suggest the duty, need, desirability or correctness of overthrowing or destroying such governments is liable to a fine of $20,000 or 20 years imprisonment, or both.

As for the "world morality" which the capitalist governments allegedly represent, many cases are known of persecution of dissidents and of progressively minded people in those countries. Such cases are reported daily by the bourgeois newspapers. Encroachments by reactionary forces on citizens' constitutional rights and freedoms in the capitalist world are always spearheaded against genuine democrats and true fighters for social progress.

The hypocrisy of the bourgeois "defenders" of "human rights" is also manifested in their approach to publicizing our socialist way of life. The mass media maintain a stony silence regarding the broad practice of implementing human rights in socialist society, a practice which expresses the interests of many millions of people. The Western press scarcely informs its readers at all on the true state of affairs with regard to human rights under socialism and tries to instill in the public in capitalist countries a distorted idea of the social policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But these methods can hardly mislead world public opinion: The contrast is too sharp between the ostentatious bombast of words about democracy, freedom and human rights and the real actions of those who utter them.

Everything connected with human rights in the present policy of the ruling circles in the United States and other capitalist countries bears the imprint of hypocrisy and lies. Events in the Near East, Iran and Afghanistan expose the hypocrites and show the whole world who is really defending human rights and who is their bitter enemy.

The stance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries on this question is quite clear. Real prospects for democracy, freedom and human rights are now more than ever before associated with the successful advancement of the policy of peace and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems. People must be sure that all they have created in the world will be guaranteed against destruction. They have the right to a life free from fear for their existence or their children's future. Democracy, freedom and individual rights are great objectives for mankind, but cannot be lasting in a world of enmity, fear, violence and existence on the brink of military catastrophe.

Aware of its responsibility for mankind's destinies, the Soviet Union carries out energetic activity aimed at insuring freedom and human rights throughout the world and supports other countries' initiatives if they really help to resolve the most acute problems of today--exploitation, poverty, hunger, backwardness and environmental conservation. Our country builds its relations with other states on the basis of the principle of respect for human rights and the basic freedoms, as our new constitution particularly stresses.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT UN MEETING ON RHODESIA

LD011912 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] New York, February 1, TASS--The British Government's cynical policy in Rhodesia aimed at consolidating the positions of the puppet regime in that country is under fire at the U.N. Security Council's meeting called on African states' demand.

Soviet Representative Mikhail Kharlamov stated a firm support for the stand of the Patriotic Front, and African countries which hold that London's actions deprive the people of Zimbabwe of elementary rights and opportunities to hold elections in the country in the conditions of justice and equality. The British colonial authorities, leaning on the old racist administrative machinery and punitive agencies as well as on the South African regime's regular troops brought to Rhodesia, are openly fighting against the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe in an attempt to prevent their triumph.

STUDIO NINE PARTICIPANTS EXPLORE CHANGING U.S. POLICY IN WORLD

LD041202 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, PRAVDA political observer; Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; and Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] [Zorin] Good evening, comrades. We are meeting again in Studio Nine at the Ostankino Television Center to talk about important events in international life. Since our last broadcast important and serious events have taken place in the world, considerably influencing today's international situation. To discuss this we have today invited to our studio Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, and Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The turn in U.S. foreign policy implemented by the present Washington administration has become particularly noticeable. This implementation did not begin today but has been in progress for quite some time. However, it became particularly obvious and particularly noticeable recently. Washington's actions, the actions of the Washington leadership, have an obviously negative impact for the process of the relaxation of international tension. They cannot wreck this process because it has an objective foundation, but the course of the Washington leaders certainly has a negative effect. Everything that is done now in Washington is disguised as reaction to events in Afghanistan. However, anyone who takes the trouble to analyze the events will see that Afghanistan is not the reason. It is a motive. What are the reasons at the basis of the actions by the present Washington leadership, actions which damage the process of detente. Leonid Mitrofanovich, I would like to begin our today's discussion with this question.

[Zamyatin] I would like primarily to confirm your statement that the situation in the United States now really reminds us of the cold war period. Anti-Soviet hysteria is really raging in the U.S. now. It is deplorable that the propaganda responsible for this comes not only from the mass media. The tone is being set by Washington officials, including the U.S. President himself. He is making statements almost daily that add fuel to the flames of this elaborate anti-Soviet campaign. The present U.S. leadership does not realize where it could lead the development of world events. The political balance has been lost by the U.S. administration, if you like to put it this way. Carter said on 4 January that he will adopt several sanctions. I would like to ask who authorized him to adopt these sanctions. Can one state punish or reward another state? There is no such thing in international relations. There is a UN statute and international practice to regulate international relations. The former governor of the State of Georgia who became U.S. President currently wants to appropriate this right. In fact it is not sanctions which he is speaking about, it is economic and political blackmail and pressure on the Soviet Union and some other countries because the White House wants to extract certain fatures from this situation for its own benefit. This includes the fact that a whole series of agreements, treaties and mutual understandings achieved over the last 10 years, not with this President alone but also with his predecessors, will end. It is legitimate to begin thinking that no agreements should be signed or international talks held with the United States and that it is an unreliable partner which can announce that the end of bilateral agreements because of some sudden whim on the part of the President or one of his advisers.

In your question, Valentin Sergeyevich, you asked whether it it true that this anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States is accounted for by events in Afghanistan. Yes, they are attempting to reduce everything to the question of U.S. reaction to events in Afghanistan.

[Zorin] This shift began to appear before the events in Afghanistan?

[Zamyatin] Quite right. This trend has been discernible for several years. I will note here and remind our viewers that when Carter's administration came to power a definite zigzag course was already obvious. At one moment there would be a burst of agreements with the Soviet Union, the next moment this would give way to a quite incredible campaign due to nothing but a tendency of the United States to meddle in our internal affairs on any pretext.

[Primakov] Valentin Sergeyevich, I would like to say that as far as we are concerned, and it is quite obvious, detente has never thrown us into euphoria. We never imagined detente as a simple process. We never imagined this process to be automatic. And in this connection I would like to cite from the report of the Central Committee to our party's 25th congress. It is known that this document outlined a program for stepping up the detente process and advancing on the path of detente. At the same time the report emphasized that influential U.S. forces which are not interested in improving relations with the Soviet Union or detente as a whole are striving to interfere with the positive development of interstate relations. They distort Soviet policy and call for a new spiral in the arms race in the United States and in NATO, citing an imaginary Soviet threat. This feature was emphasized in the report to the 25th congress. I would also like to say that we have never looked at the detente process as something that would give anyone the right to dream that social development and political development in the world would stop or that the revolutionary process which is developing objectively will stop in the modern world.

[Zorin] Returning to the shift in Washington's policy of which we are speaking, it seems we must mention events which took place when Washington did not perceive any crisis situation in Afghanistan.

[Zamyatin] I have already said that the shift in foreign policy began before the events in Afghanistan and a long time before that. How can it be explained? Carter himself answers that. In one of his recent speeches he admitted that the first thing he did on coming to the White House in 1976 was to conclude that the arms race process must be started. In his preelection speech, he said that his first step would be to reduce the military budget by $6-7 billion. However, when he came to the White House the first thing he did was to increase the military budget by $7 billion. When in a preelection speech he said he would try to make the present generation a generation of peace, this was a sermon from a Baptist rather than a statement from a future president, because all Carter's subsequent actions in the White House point in the opposite direction.

Let me cite a few examples. An agreement was concluded on strategic arms limitation, known as SALT II. Even before this agreement had been put through the ratification process of the U.S. Congress, it was decided to deploy medium-range missiles on the European Continent, about 600 of them targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We have already told our viewers about this in detail. However, the question is that when these missiles were deployed, or rather when decisions were taken about their production and deployment, the U.S. administration was persuading its European partners that deployment of these missiles was necessary to eliminate the apparent imbalance of forces in Europe which arose as a result of the signing of the SALT II treaty.

This suggested that the lowering of levels according to the SALT II agreement placed Europe in a position where it had to adopt a decision to compensate for this so-called imbalance.

In fact, this is not so. It was a deception by the European allies, a real deception. The plan for the deployment of medium-range missiles was worked out before the SALT II agreement. At the same time U.S. means for forward deployment of 1,500 units were already in position and the U.S. refused to discuss them during the SALT II negotiations. These missiles, which they called Eurostrategic, are American missiles which have been moved up to the territory of the Soviet Union to change the balance of the correlation of forces in Europe to the advantage of the U.S., and to make it possible to talk with us from a position of strength or blackmail. This is what it is.

[Primakov] I think that this is a deception of the European allies also, because the U.S. President and other U.S. administration representatives attempted to show them that the matter in question is that as soon as you agree, we will ratify the SALT II treaty, which means they linked the agreement to deploy medium-range missiles on European territory with the ratification and implementation of the SALT II treaty. As soon as Europe agreed--its arm was virtually twisted--the U.S. and Carter froze the ratification, as you know.

[Zorin] From what has been said, it is obvious that Afghanistan is really an excuse. But I would like, Leonid Mitrofanovich, to discover the reasons for this shift.

[Zamyatin] I will answer this question as well. You are pressing me hard. Answering your question, I referred to the deployment of medium-range missiles because this example shows that the U.S. imperialist circles see great obstacles to their plans in the process of detente.

Not so long ago I spoke to James Reston, a well-known journalist, whom we all know. He told me frankly that in the White House and in U.S. governing circles there was literally a nostalgia for the days of the cold war. This was a month ago, before all these plans. They recall Truman's time when the U.S., backed by its military might, could calmly dictate terms to this or that region. But times have changed and the balance of strength in the world has changed. The balance of the nuclear missile potential has changed. We and the U.S. have lately been speaking of parity. It is this parity that has been preventing the U.S. from redrawing the political map of the world as it sees fit. The discussion during the SALT II ratification, which went on for months, was not based on the treaty ratification but on the government's connivance at any pretext for an increase in the arms race in the United States. This is one of the reasons for the present situation. It is easier for the United States to follow such a policy under conditions of tension.

There is another factor--the elections. The United States stands on the threshold of the election campaign for the U.S. President. During the last year or 18 months public opinion polls held in the United States showed a drastic sagging of President Carter's popularity. This can be explained by the fact that he failed to fulfill a whole series of his pre-election promises on internal economic and internal political questions in the United States. The economic crisis continues. So, to find a way out of this situation, to score some points as a candidate and future president, Carter has chosen a rather risky step. He has decided to divert attention from the domestic problems of the American population and to switch their attention to international problems, to whip up international tension, and whip up tension in some of the world's regions. This had the purpose of enabling Carter to label his political opponents, should they speak out against him, as unpatriotic. And this is what happened. Anyone who wants to surpass Carter as a rightwinger, can do no more because the rate of the military budget is so enormous--$20 billion was added this year. The budget will be $157 billion.

It is possible to surpass that. And those who want to overtake Carter from liberal positions are immediately accused of all mortal sins by people who say that Carter conducts policy in the interests of national security and that a particular gentleman, a contender for the candidacy, is interfering with his policy. Under these conditions Carter wants to score points temporarily and create the impression that he is a strong U.S. President who is now preoccupied with matters of national security and should therefore have his term extended by another 4 years.

[Zorin] What you have just said, Leonid Mitrofanovich, shows once more that it was not the course of events in Afghanistan which was the reason for all Washington's actions observed by the world at present. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his interview with the PRAVDA correspondent, emphasized the fact that if the Afghan question did not exist the United States would have invented something else to increase international tension. If we consider events in the Near East and in Iran, which also began a long time before the sharp turn of events in Afghanistan, we can see Washington's systematic efforts to increase tension in this region of the globe. Yevgeniy Maksimovich, I would like to ask you to dwell on these important problems.

[Primakov] Your conclusion is quite correct because everything began a long time before Afghanistan and can be traced through two strands of American policy. Leonid Mitrofanovich spoke about the strand. It is the acceleration of the arms race, which began a long time before the recent events in Afghanistan. I would call the other strand the growth of militarization of American policy in the Near East, or the buildup of expansionism marking the American attitude to the Near East. Consider what happened in the Near East long before the Afghan events. I would remind our viewers that when the energy crisis erupted in the United States Washington adopted what it called project independence. This was back in President Nixon's time. According to this program the United States decided primarily to develop all domestic energy resources. The program envisaged the possibility of almost doubling oil production in the United States to the figure of almost 800 million tons annually. It envisaged a sharp development of alternative sources--nuclear power, coal and so forth. This program was obviously in the interests of certain monopoly capitalist circles. However, it was not in the interests of the oil monopolies, not the oil monopolies. I would like to emphasize this fact because the oil monopolies obtain their profits mainly through the production of cheap oil abroad and its import to the United States. This has alarmed the oil monopolies. If we consider the evolution of the American energy programs from that period, we will see that it followed a path to cancel out all the basic features of project independence. There were five programs. Three of them were adopted under President Carter. They all come down to the fact that the United States continues deliberately and purposefully to maintain its dependence on oil imports made by oil monopolies, including those in the United States, and all envisage enormous profits for the oil companies.

Of course, I cannot forget the fact that the energy balance and its structure have an intractable character. They are difficult to change. At the same time when there is a question of such enormous amounts of imported oil, such an enormous cost and such an enormous dependence on imports as before, the interest of some circles of the U.S. monopoly capitalist state becomes apparent. When the United States continued its dependence upon such imports but could no longer influence the pricing process or guarantee imports in view of the political situation developing in the Near and Middle East--and the political situation was quite revolutionary--the U.S. leadership decided to solve the question with the aid of military-political methods.

And this did not begin today, comrades. Not today. This began under Kissinger. It was Kissinger in 1975 who first spoke of the possibility of landing American forces, of American intervention in what he called a hypothetical situation which could arise in the Near East. Under Carter, under Carter's administration, this tendency has become more pronounced. It has resulted in the creation of special landing forces and the like. From the outset Carter counted on an alliance of three countries. The first was Iran under the shah. The shah was the closest U.S. ally in these matters. Then there was Israel, the traditional ally of the United States. A game was begun with As-Sadat which prompted the United States to create a triple military and political alliance of these three states, Iran, Israel and Egypt.

The shah did a great deal to bring about the rapprochement between Egypt and Israel. For example he was one of the initiators of As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem which started the movement towards a separate settlement between Israel and Egypt. At the same time the United States began supplying enormous amounts of arms to Iran, to Israel as usual, and then to Egypt as well. Turning to the present day, we see that the United States on the whole continues to arm Israel and Egypt. But the shah of Iran is no longer there. When the revolution in Iran occurred, the United States was apprehensive that its whole system of military and political measures was collapsing--a system which from its viewpoint was to have assured an uninterrupted oil supply to the United States and, most important of all, was to have assured uninterrupted enormous profits for oil monopolies.

I would like to point out how the United States reacted at once to the revolution in Iran. I think it was close to armed aggression against Iran. Several voices were heard at the time calling for such an action. Many documents and materials published in the American press make it quite clear that one of the tendencies is to opt for intervention. We remember that a statement from the Soviet Union prevented such a development of events.

It was a very sharp and valid statement that said that the Soviet Union cannot remain unaffected if the development of events should take such a course.

Then the United States began a planned attack on the revolutionary people of Iran. I would say it was a rather clever attack. At the same time as exercising pressure on Iran, the United States began flirting with Islamic elements in the whole world. They tried to make the international Islamic movement and the individual contingents of that movement anticommunist.

Meanwhile, on another plane, the United States continued its efforts to bring Israel and Egypt closer together so as to strengthen its military presence in that region. Look at what has been done quite recently in connection with the events in Afghanistan. The Israeli war minister has been to the United States and he has said that the United States can count on Israel's entire military potential. The United States, together with As-Sadat's air force, is practicing using the air bases in Egypt.

Another matter, too, can now be seen in a different light: The U.S. is giving Israel $3 billion to set up two military bases in the Negev Desert--that is, air force bases. This is being done supposedly as payment for the fact that Israel is returning Sinai to Egypt after occupying it in 1967. I think that a network is being created for the increase of a direct American presence in this region.

Take another aspect of the matter: the movement of American naval forces into this region. Did it begin in connection with events in Afghanistan? I think not. The Americans began concentrating their navy in that region quite irrespective of the latest events in Afghanistan. They did this as an element of pressure on Iran and as an element in establishing farflung strategic system to provide for an increased American military presence in the region.

I would like to say a few words here about the theory because the real state of affairs behind this practice and policy of the United States is the theory of what they call an arc of instability, what they call an arc of crisis--a theory formulated by Brzezinski. I would like to ask for a map to be shown. You can see quite clearly on the map, for example, that Brzezinski considers that wherever a revolutionary process is under way, wherever progressive regimes arise, this creates an arc of instability and he draws this arc from the Horn of Africa through Ethiopia, Egypt, Afghanistan and on to Southeast Asia.

Brzezinski has not merely proclaimed this theory about the arc of instability; he has also proclaimed the doctrine that U.S. forces have to be mobilized to abolish this arc of instability.

[Zamyatin] And for creating instability of another kind: instability along this arc's perimeter on the southern borders of the Soviet Union. Brzezinski says that a crisis must be created and this situation must be prolonged to a deep crisis and then great advantages for the United States must be extracted from some region or other. This is his theory.

[Primakov] One of the potential victims of the policy based on this theory would have been Afghanistan.

[Zorin] I would like to dwell on this question. We have received many letters. It is quite natural that the mail now contains many letters on this subject. A teacher from Voronezhskaya Oblast, Comrade Nikitin, writes in his letter that he would like Studio Nine to dwell, even if briefly, on events in Afghanistan and on the background to American actions in this region. I would like to ask you to reflect on this.

[Primakov] If we take a retrospective view of American policy toward Afghanistan, we will find that this policy relied on two elements: First, on outright interference, interference from countries bordering on Afghanistan; and, above all, the Americans counted on Pakistan in this respect, where Afghan counterrevolutionary scum had been enlisted in all sorts of bands, detachments and the like for a massive attack.

On the other hand, they counted on Amin's leadership. As facts now show, he was in direct secret-service contact with the United States. Just think: Why is there such a furious reaction in the U.S. to events in Afghanistan? It is because this stake, based on the coincidence of these two elements, collapsed.

The attack on revolutionary changes was launched first from within, specifically by subverting the leading parties and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. This was done with the help of subversive elements such as Amin, who had actually been infiltrated into the party. This is confirmed, for example, by the fact that Amin betrayed the party leadership under Daud to the secret police. There is a document confirming that Amin asked that he be arrested as well, otherwise he felt his comrades [words indistinct] were outside Afghanistan. When Taraki began consolidating the party regime--the state regime--this did not suit Amin at all.

It has now been established that he was working for the CIA and was recruited by the CIA while still a student in the United States. The connection continued from there.

When Taraki left the country for the Havana conference, Amin prepared everything to usurp power. To deprive Taraki of the post of president Amin was actually conspiring with the Americans through the U.S. charge d'affaires in Afghanistan--data from Kabul now confirms this--and they were planning a coup for 29 December--a coup that was desirable to the United States. The plot provided for annihilating people who were in prisons at the time and for making new arrests and having more executions. This was the course of events in the country.

A very important feature must be added to this: There was a course which complicated the activity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the first days of the revolution because the force inimical to the revolution waged an undeclared war on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan and some other bordering territories.

There are more than 50 strongholds and 20 camps on the territory of Pakistan where forces hostile to the Afghan regime are trained. They are terrorists and saboteurs who make raids from the territory of Pakistan across the Afghan border. They smash everything, engage the Armed Forces of Afghanistan, cause material damage to the country and then return to Pakistan to their camps. The Soviet Union has issued repeated warnings, including warnings to the United States through diplomatic channels, that these actions from the territory of Pakistan should be stopped. The Government of Pakistan was also warned that it should halt actions that are nothing but violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Afghan Republic. But these actions did not cease, in fact they increased in scale. Finally the very existence of the republic was threatened, as well as its sovereignty and independence. It was then, after repeated appeals, that the Government of Afghanistan once again asked the Soviet Union to help put an end to this foreign aggression, to stop these bands--or rather terrorist groups--sent in from outside equipped with heavy arms for military action against Afghanistan. Afghanistan's Army cannot stop this military intervention by itself.

As Leonid Ilich said in his replies to the PRAVDA correspondent, this decision was taken after much thought, not at once. But Soviet Union military contingents had to be sent in to protect this state from outside aggression. This is the sole object facing the Soviet contingent and no other. Leonid Ilich stated quite clearly that our contingents were brought in for limited operations, as we have been saying. As soon as there is no longer a need for them, the Soviet troops will be withdrawn. But see what the United States is doing: Far from reducing external aggression against Afghanistan, it is giving Pakistan enormous military assistance. The United States wants to supply arms to Pakistan not only themselves and not only by British ships--as was done in September and August--but through China as well. They say it can be done more delicately. It is a matter not of reducing the causes which provoke disturbances on the Afghan-Pakistan border, but on the contrary, to increase these causes.

The Pakistan Government must give serious thought to this entire question when it says that it does not control the Pakistan-Afghan border. It cannot fail to control it; it knows what is done across this border, and across the Pakistan-Chinese border in the region of Karakorum highway where the Chinese deliver not only arms but also terrorists who terrorize the Afghan people.

The matter has reached a stage when these terrorist bands attack not just the army of the Afghan people, which resists and fights the terrorists and the intruders across the Pakistan frontier. Now they terrorize the peaceful population. When general education was being introduced into Afghanistan and when women came to the schools together with their children, terrorists attacked two such schools and as a punishment cut off the children's right hands to prevent them from writing and from attending these schools. The word "punishment" is American and is borrowed from the U.S. dictionary.

All this does not worry the U.S. President--the defender of human rights. When masquerades about human rights are held at the White House, these questions are not discussed. He is interested in something else--interference in internal affairs. It is simply a masquerade. He is not interested in this question, he is interested in the fact that pressure can be brought on Afghanistan through Pakistan, and therefore on the Soviet Union as long as an unstable situation exists near the USSR's southern borders. When the Americans speak of their vital interests, of territories thousands of miles away from the United States, this is legitimate in their eyes but when on our very doorstep, at our southern borders, the imperialists seek to create an unstable situation, to threaten our borders, our legitimate rights are not recognized in the United States.

And finally, the question of the Soviet-Afghan troops--and this must be clear to all those who want to use the Afghan events for various provocations and pressure on the Soviet Union--this is a question concerning Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. They act on this question on the basis of international law and the United Nations Charter, which entitles states to collective defense. It was in the spirit of this article that Afghanistan and the Soviet Union acted when they decided to allow a limited contingent of Soviet forces to enter the territory of Afghanistan. All that the United States and those behind their backs have to do is to stop provocations from Pakistan territory, stop the undeclared aggressive war conducted from Pakistani territory against the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has stated on many occasions that it does not favor exporting revolution. However, we cannot on the basis of our internationalist duty, allow the export of counterrevolution as the United States is now trying to do with regard to the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan, where it is acting in league with the Chinese.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, we have already spoken about the way the turn of events in Afghanistan is used now for a turn in U.S. foreign policy. There has been much talk recently about Washington's attempts to formulate this new political course. You have already mentioned the U.S. President's speech at the routine session of Congress. Some attempts were made in this speech to formulate this new course in the sphere of foreign policy, and the world press has much to say about it.

[Zamyatin] Much can be said about the U.S. President's message to the country. It is a voluminous document, almost 75 pages. Two thirds are devoted to internal matters and one third is devoted to foreign policy. The entire foreign policy section of this document is permeated with one idea. The idea that the United States has a global responsibility for the development of events in any corner of the globe and that it must play a leading role in the world.

But how does it understand its leading role in the world? That it must with the aid of U.S. military power turn away the winds of changes, including social changes, in the world and that anything that does not fit the U.S. standards, or more exactly whatever does not please the U.S. imperialist circles, all that is contrary to U.S. vital interests. The United States in this document, as in the preceding ones, has now outlined its vital interests roughly, and that is very interesting, in four areas of the world. In this connection Brzezinski spoke in more detail than Carter. There is first of all the European area up to the Atlantic where the United States has vital interests; then the areas of the Middle and Near East; the area of Southeast Asia; and finally the Far East. So the entire globe has been divided by the United States as its global responsibility and its vital interests which may be expressed in one word: U.S. hegemony. In support of all this, Carter formulated what he considered a coherent theory of increasing U.S. military forces not only within the United States proper, but also abroad, in substance along the perimeter of the territory of the globe. First of all, the United States is reckoning that it will receive new U.S. military bases, and I would like to remind the viewers that the United States now has at its disposal 384 military bases, and that is bases alone. However, if you speak about the military objectives it has in the world, then the figure is over 2,000 in various countries. The United States has its forces in 114 countries in the world.

Yevgeniy Vasilyevich, you have already mentioned Israel and Egypt, and I want to add to that Somalia, Kenya, Oman and some Emirates. You can see where the U.S. bases in the Near East area are located. In substance, the Americans want to have an unlimited access to raw materials and oil and pretend that they alone can exercise control over oil and other raw material supply routes in the world. That is a global theory.

What does the President offer in this connection in his State of the Union Message?

I will not paraphrase his message, I just want to read two excerpts from that document. First, he proposes creation of a quick deployment corps. The corps will number up to 100,000 men, and the quick deployment corps will have large long distance aircraft for its dispatch to any area at U.S. discretion; and for this purpose the State of the Union Message provides appropriate allocations and an appropriate number of new aircraft which will be built and also naval ships for carrying out landing operations. The President has explained that in order to provide the marines that will be dispatched by air immediately with tanks, shells and artillery, these items will be stored in warehouses in various countries, in various bases, and not only bases but in various areas of the world in order to--on the basis of a mutual understanding with the United States--use these weapons and strangle the national liberation movements that may emerge in this or that area of the world. Brzezinski says that the United States has thus prepared material for three divisions, that by 1982 enough material for six divisions will have been stored, and by 1986 for nine divisions. The United States is increasing the number of ships to 95 and so forth.

[Primakov] That is irrespective of any change in the situation in the world?

[Zamyatin] Irrespective.

[Primakov] A worsening in tension is being planned.

[Zorin] Such a program is being prepared today irrespective of whether Mr Carter will remain in the White House or whether somebody else will replace him.

[Zamyatin] Correct. Then the President says that they are carrying out a modernization of the present armed forces within the United States proper. What I would like to draw your attention to, comrade viewers, is that this budget already provides funds for the construction of new nuclear missile devices in case the SALT II treaty is not ratified. In this connection the President talks a lot about being and remaining a peace lover and peacemaker, while the message says the contrary. Also he talks about the Soviet military threat, and there he contradicts himself. He says: I have stressed the need for our country to affirm our leading role in the world, on the basis of U.S. military power, and for the eighties I forsee for America the main task in the world arena being that of increasing U.S. military power and the power of our allies and friends as we have done over the last 3 years. This is the principle of balance of power and parity which the President has wanted bent in favor of the United States so persistently during the last few years and what he could not achieve. And precisely on the basis of this parity it was possible to cooperate and conclude agreements, including in the military field. And now he wants to break it all.

[Primakov] I would like to draw attention to one more aspect of the problem, the evolution of the doctrinaire thought so to speak, in the United States. At the beginning of the fifties up to 1957 till the proclamation of the Eisenhower doctrine, this thought was based on statement by Dulles, the then U.S. secretary of state, who said and used to say that the reason for U.S. intervention in the Near East in particular must be direct actions by the Soviet Union.

Then came the Eisenhower doctrine which concealed the expansionist U.S. aims in the following manner: That the United States must act, it was proclaimed in the doctrine, if any state in the Near and Middle East comes under pressure from another state having relations with international communism, and what they had in mind and made transparent allusions to was Egypt of An-Nasir's time. What Carter says now is simple, it is a unilateral declaration of entire areas being of vital interest for the United States and of U.S. actions against any changes in these areas contrary to the vital interests proclaimed by the United States itself. This policy is declared in the most expansionist form.

I would like to speak about something else. See what an evolution there has been in the American approach. Until very recently, our American collagues and particularly the American scientists we have met and even State Department representatives used to say that the main thing was to find coinciding interests, fields of coinciding interests, and one such field was the interest of preserving peace, the interest of improving security. They said that it was necessary to define the fields of coinciding interests. And now the United States is putting this idea aside and speaks about the need to outline its own vital interests, which without being coordinated with anyone and without considering the interests of anyone, are outlined and declared as the basis for U.S. actions. It seems to me that all this indicates a very serious worsening of U.S. policy, a hardening of U.S. policy.

[Zorin] We must state that efforts to return to the past are taking place in very new conditions, and we have already dealt with that, and in conditions which make the efforts even more hopeless than they were when John Foster Dulles outlined his concepts.

Under present conditions the questions which are raised by many of you comrade viewers and outlined in your letters are very natural, the questions: In which direction will the further development of the political process proceed and will not what has been achieved in the last few years be wasted?

[Primakov] In this connection I would like to draw attention to a number of subquestions if you can call them that. The first is detente in international tension which is the exclusion of war from relations between states belonging to two opposed social-political systems, plus a positive attitude in the economic and cultural fields, and so forth between the two states and which serve the cause of peace.

[Zamyatin] This complex exists objectively, and its need exists objectively, irrespective of what is being done by this or that politician in the United States. The other aspect I would like to draw your attention to is that detente does not serve the Soviet Union unilaterally, it is not so-to-speak a gift that we were presented with, it serves the interests of all humanity, including, and I would like to stress the point, including the interests of the American people. And finally another aspect. It is not only Soviet-U.S. relations on detente, detente involves relations among many other states in the world which are utterly interested in that the process of detente continues.

[Primakov] I think that this is correct and the main point I would like to emphasize here is that the line of our party and our state, is continuing, and the party is working in this direction.

[Zamyatin] In the United States they are reevaluating their possibilities and underestimating the possibilities of those on whom they want to impose their policy, their decisions and their interpretation of the international situation. They cannot impose that on us. The Soviet Union--and about this our leaders and Leonid Ilich in his statements have often said--has the means to defend our country and the means to protect the interests of our people and of our allies. This should be very clearly understood in the United States. To shift us from the course we are following and make us take the arms race course as the United States is doing, we think is also difficult because there are also other states, more of them, which share our approach to international relations, especially most of the states in Europe which experienced the horrors of war. They are now coming out against what the United States is trying, under the effect of momentary emotions or hasty decisions, to impose--a course of confrontation. This is a wrong course and wrong calculations, and we are convinced that there will be sober voices and sober heads in the United States who will understand that this chauvinistic flash in the United States is connected with the elections, which has been fanned by the Carter administration with the aid of the mass information media. And it will be dissipated. For all that, we will have to build relations with the United States on the basis of coexistence. The United States can go nowhere away from this process, and however it formulates its position, there are no alternatives to it. The peoples will not allow another course to prevail because they highly value the cause of detente that has ended the closed cycle which has existed for many years in the world: War, lull, war, and it is precisely our party and our state which have helped overcome and break this cycle, and they are ready to do that in the future.

[Zorin] Thank you, truly, hysterics including political ones, come to pass and the realities remain, and nobody can ignore them. All that remains for me to do is to thank you for taking part in our discussion and our viewers for their attention. Till we meet you again here at Studio Nine, thank you.

MATVEYEV ASSAILS LEADERSHIP'S COURSE, 'FOREIGN EXPANSION'

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[Article by V. Matveyev under the rubric "Political Commentator's View": "A Course Doomed to Failure: Washington's Steps Meet With Growing Condemnation in the World"]

[Text] Under the conditions of the new and sharp exacerbation of monopoly capitalism's internal contradictions and the further intensification of the anti-imperialist struggle that is continuing all over our world, the Washington ruling circles are turning the helm of foreign policy. We are talking about a shift in the direction of preparations which pose a threat primarily to the states and peoples which have freed themselves from the fetters of colonial dependence and are seeking to consolidate their political and economic independence and their sovereignty.

There is nothing significantly new in Washington's course. Back at the end of the last century a number of countries--not only in the Western Hemisphere--were subjected to American armed intervention. After World War II ended, American imperialism openly declared itself to be the world gendarme and tried to use brute force in order to inhibit the development of the national liberation movement and the breaking down of colonial orders in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It was to this end that the Pentagon sent a half-million-strong army to Indochina in the sixties and perpetrated the broadest intervention in U.S. history. The Pentagon had plans for using nuclear weapons in Indochina. There was a grave threat to universal peace--not the first threat of its kind since the war--from U.S. aggressive circles. Relying on the assistance and aid of their true friends the heroic Vietnamese people upset the far-reaching plans of the initiators of the shameful adventure.

The political elite in the United States was very much chastened above all by the broad anti-war movement that had developed in the country and this led to the political bankruptcy of some of the highest-ranking people who had associated themselves with this adventure. The aggressively minded circles in the United States had to retire into the background. However, they had no intention of laying down their arms; they merely waited for the right moment to come to the fore once again. After the failure of the Vietnam adventure they sought new variations on the old provocative course vis-a-vis the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America where monopoly capital was accustomed to throwing its weight about.

Now these aspirations have been elevated by Washington to the status of U.S. foreign policy. These, basically, are the implications of the measures and steps announced by the President in his State of the Union Message to Congress. The foreign policy part of the message begins with a statement of the intention to secure for the United States "the consolidation of its leading role in the world which is currently undergoing the broadest and most tumultuous changes mankind has ever known."

These changes are an indisputable fact, which makes Washington's claims to "American leadership" sound all the more provocative as far as all the countries and people seeking to strengthen their independence and their sovereignty are concerned. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America did not struggle and are not struggling against the forces of colonialism and neocolonialism only to end up under the yoke of those who want to impose their "leadership."

Washington was aware that it would be difficult to impose imperialist principles of that kind, proffered beneath the flag of "American leadership," even on countries close to the United States. [paragraph continues]

That is why, in an attempt to validate these claims in some way, the White House is not only playing the already dog-eared card of the notorious "Soviet threat" but is also bringing into play another, equally far-fetched and artifical method: Addressing the governments of the West and Japan, Washington maintains that the United States is the country to "guarantee" for them supplies of Persian Gulf oil that are already becoming a rarity. The latter is passed off as "concern for the global economy as a whole."

The fact that many Western countries and Japan satisfy their oil needs to a significant extent through deliveries from countries situated in the Near and Middle East is beyond dispute. But one wonders whether this gives Washington the right to assume for the United States the function of self-styled gendarme in this or any other part of the world. Of course it doesn't. History long ago gave its unconditional verdict on claims of this kind.

When it comes to the interests of the "global economy" it should be noted that the United States is the source of the economic and financial upheavals which have spread throughout the capitalist world. Leading figures in West European countries and Japan have repeatedly told Washington about this.

Therefore it is scarcely surprising that West European capitals and Tokyo greeted with undisguised concern Washington's declared intent to bring the oil-producing regions of the Near and Middle East into the U.S. "sphere of vital interests."

French official spokesmen have let it be understood that it does not support Washington's course aimed at intensifying U.S. foreign expansion. The White House's steps had a cool reception in Bonn. It is worth making a special mention of the Japanese Government's stance in this connection. Citing the measures being taken to increase U.S. military expansion in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions, the Pentagon is currently putting new pressure on Japan demanding that it subscribe to this American strategy. In U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's report to the U.S. Congress these demands are presented in the form of measures allegedly necessary for "widening resistance to the Soviet Union." The paper ASAHI writes that the United States wants Japan to play a more active role in the strategy of "exacerbating American-Soviet confrontation." Official circles in Tokyo are reacting very warily and with great restraint to these appeals from across the ocean.

Only the British Government has given Washington zealous support in these militarist plans by announcing the dispatch of additional naval forces to the Indian Ocean. Those who not so long ago were throwing their weight around in this region as colonialists are now hastening to give the coveters of people's property a helping hand. But in a number of countries in the aforementioned region U.S. actions are encountering a growing rebuff. Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Bani Sadr, who gained the majority of votes at the Iranian presidential elections, said: "Carter is defending not the peoples of the gulf but the oil resources which the Americans want to keep on plundering. This is what Carter calls the 'vitally important interests' of the United States." Commentator D. Oberdorfer's evidence in the Washington POST is worth noting. He wrote the other day that with none of the Persian Gulf countries did Washington hold any preliminary consultations in connection with the U.S. President's statement about the presence there of these American "interests." Another commentator in the United States, D. Sutherland, points out in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that "if the United States makes its presence in or near the Persian Gulf too importunate this will only exacerbate the internal problems of the chief oil-producing state--Saudi Arabia."

Oil and weapons are a highly inflammable mixture. And it was for this reason that the West European capitals and Tokyo reacted apprehensively to Washington's announcement of steps to build up U.S. arms and armed forces in the Near and Middle East.

Not since cold war times have the U.S. ruling circles gambled so overtly and cynically on force for the sake of their provocative expansionist aims in the international arena. "We must pay any price necessary to remain the most powerful country in the world," Carter asserts.

On investigation, what Americans heard from the President overturns all official American propaganda's claims that the Soviet Union is seeking "military superiority" over the United States and therefore, according to that same propaganda, represents a "threat."

The United States, the White House's message to Congress says, "will systematically build up the capacity to react swiftly to emergencies outside the NATO sphere wherever required by our commitments or when our vital interests are threatened."

It is clear that the reference is to U.S. preparations for interventionist operations against Asian, African and Latin American countries, which Washington would like to keep within the ambit of its neocolonialist policy. Imperialist circles are using references to the Soviet Union as cover for their expansionist schemes. Thus in this case official Washington interprets the phrases about "emergencies" in which the United States intends to use military force in Asian, African and Latin American countries as an indication of the Pentagon's readiness to interfere in those countries' internal affairs. As the New York TIMES writes, citing a high-ranking spokesman in Washington, "American interference in future disputes to support pro-Western groupings in Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing countries is not ruled out."

Today Washington is tolling the slogan of "defending oil"; tomorrow it will be other foreign natural resources.... Thus we are faced with an attempt to flout elementary norms of international law and to proclaim "might is right" [pravo silnogo] in international relations. The people who are making these claims seem to have forgotten what century they are living in.

It is not surprising that these moves by the present Washington administration are evoking growing condemnation inside the United States itself. The measures proposed by Washington have been sharply criticized by Senator E. Kennedy, who pointed out the dangerousness of this policy to the cause of peace and to what has been achieved in recent years in reducing the threat of war. According to American commentator James Reston, "even the most bellicose figures--for instance, Jackson, the senator from Washington, and Paul Nitze, one of the members of the Committee on the Present Danger--are beginning to recommend that the United States be more cautious."

As is well known, the White House has asked the Senate to postpone consideration of the question of ratifying the SALT II treaty. This move is now being criticized even by those American figures who only recently occupied an evasive position on this issue. Thus, for instance, Air Force Chief of Staff General L. Allen has stated that "the very logic of this treaty suggests the American people will return to it."

The logic of contemporary international life also urgently suggests that it is necessary to preserve normal relations between our country and the United States. This is demanded not only by the vital interests of the two states' peoples but also by the interests of world peace. The President's 23 January speech to Congress says that the relations between the USSR and United States "are the most important factor determining whether our world lives in peace or will be plunged into the abyss of a global conflict."

That being the case, it is all the more important for all peoples and all states to insure that Soviet-American relations are built on a reliable foundation and are not complicated and exacerbated on various invented, artificial, or else provocative pretexts.

If there is to be talk of "vital interests," our country and the other socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact have real grounds for pointing out the danger to the cause of peace in Europe emanating from the Pentagon plans to deploy in West Europe qualitatively new American nuclear missile weapons targeted on those states.

So, the question arises, why are substantial sacrifices demanded of the American people in order to materially buttress this provocative course that the present administration is proclaiming in the foreign policy sphere? The question is material, but Americans have never received any intelligible answer to it. For even the most gullible of them will not accept at face value the claims regarding the "threat" that supposedly arose for the United States as a result of the aid and assistance given by the Soviet Union to Afganistan at the request of the latter's government and in accordance with the provisions of the friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation treaty between the two countries when a serious external threat had been created to the democratic gains in Afghanistan.

As for the White House's expectations that the American people will be prepared to bear substantial new burdens for the sake of the U.S. expanionist course in the international arena, they are built on a very shaky foundation. No clamorous propaganda can befog the brain sufficiently to keep millions of people captive to speculations and fabrications. The truth is invincible. You cannot conceal the truth about who precisely is fueling tension and toying with the fate of world peace and who is pursuing a consistent policy of defending and strengthening peace and struggling for mankind's vital interests in the face of dangerous new intrigues by aggressive forces.

STURUA ON STATE OF UNION MESSAGE, MIDEAST STRATEGY

LD011641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Position of Strength Policy--That is Washington's Militarist Course"]

[Text] Washington--The U.S. House of Representatives' chamber was packed to overflowing 23 January. Representatives squeezed together to make room for their senator colleagues. The front rows were set aside for cabinet members. The members of the U.S. Supreme Court, headed by their chairman Warren Berger, entered proudly and with a sense of their own dignity at the very last moment. A group of military men in dress uniform sitting near the front made a bright splash of color--they were the chiefs of staff of the various categories of troops and their boss, General Jones. [paragraph continues]

The diplomatic corps and press corps were present, as the saying goes in the language of protocol, "en masse." There was no room in the public gallery to "swing" the proverbial "cat" either. The TV cameras fixed their attention on the President's family and the families of the American hostages in Tehran. Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Vice President Walter Mondale, who is, according to the Constitution, at the same time president of the Senate, took their seats at the chairman's table.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States!" the solemn voice of the clerk rang out.

Accompanied by the leaders of the House, President Carter entered the hall of sessions. He mounted the rostrum and began to read his latest, fourth, "State of the Union." The joint session of the U.S. Congress had begun.

The loudest applause came after the speaker declared: "Any attempt by any external force to obtain control of the Persian Gulf will be regarded as an encroachment on a sphere of U.S. vital interests and will be repelled using all necessary means, including military force." The quintessence of the message lay in these two proposals.

The President's message to Congress, the propaganda preparations for it and the propaganda rehashes after it present this move by Washington as an enforced countermeasure evoked by the "Soviet aggression" in Afghanistan, the "Soviet threat" to Pakistan, Iran and the whole Persian Gulf region and the "Soviet intrigues" allegedly aimed at cutting the West's oil lifeline and depriving it of its "lifeblood," as American politicians and publicists pompously call oil.

In his answers to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, L.I. Brezhnev cogently exposed and categorically refuted all these fabrications. He stressed that events in Afghanistan in no way affect the national interests or security of the United States and other states. And the claims that the Soviet Union has some sort of expansionist plans regarding Pakistan, Iran or other countries in the region are absolutely false. "The colonialist policy and mentality are alien to us. We do not covet foreign lands; we do not hanker after foreign wealth. It is the colonialists who are drawn by the smell of oil," L.I. Brezhnev said.

Any attempts to make out otherwise are absurd. Washington is making those attempts with evil intentions, with the aim of making it easier to implement its imperialist schemes. In the same interview L.I. Brezhnev stressed that events in Afghanistan are not the true cause of the present complication of the international situation. "If there had been no Afghanistan, certain circles in the United States and NATO would definitely have found other grounds for exacerbating the world situation," L.I. Brezhnev said.

The story of detente and Washington's present global aspirations is an eloquent illustration of this thesis. In a memorandum back in February 1979--that is, almost a year before events in Afghanistan--Brzezinski, the President's main foreign policy adviser, suggested creating a "new framework for security" in the Persian Gulf region to "reassert American influence and might." According to the "security framework," it was proposed to create some sort of unofficial--that is, not enshrined in an international legal act--alliance including Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Oman and certain other "moderate states" in the Near East and Persian Gulf. It was also proposed to link the "outlying countries"--Morocco, the Sudan and Turkey--to them by supplying these with American armaments. [paragraph continues]

The rejection of the idea of specifically forming this bloc after the manner of SEATO or CENTO was explained by considerations of "delicacy" and the inconvenience for Muslim countries such as Saudi Arabia of finding themselves in a formal military alliance with Israel. The memorandum envisaged considerably increasing the American military presence in the region and the means of maintaining it--ground bases and fleets. To implement this task it was proposed to create the now well-known "quick-reaction forces," with their great maneuverability, for transfer to the world's "hotspots." The approximate cost of the whole project was estimated at $10-15 billion, not counting expenditure already planned.

The appearance of Brzezinski's memorandum was preceded by a trip by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt. This took place 9-19 February 1979 (the memorandum's date of "birth" was 28 February the same year). Once again, December's events in Afghanistan were a pretty long way away. At any rate, all this happened before them, not after. Brown returned with unhappy results. His trip had shown that it seemed impossible to find an adequate replacement for the deposed shah of Iran as American imperialism's policeman in the Persian Gulf. So Brown suggested "increasing the direct military presence" (read that as: interference) of the United States.

After Brown's return to Washington the course of a direct American military presence in the Persian Gulf went straight onto the American administration's agenda. The elaboration of the "parameters and motivations" of this course was entrusted to the National Security Council headed by Brzezinski, who had long been itching to do this. He once stressed that the new concept "will be as important" as the "Truman doctrine" of postwar years which pursued the aim of retarding social shifts in Europe on the pretext of "containing" the Soviet Union and communism and resulted in the creation of an aggressive military bloc--NATO. According to Washington commentator Oberdorfer, as early as last February Brzezinski advised the President to announce the new approach "in some important speech to the nation." This suggestion was implemented 23 January 1980, Oberdorfer adds. So there you have one more piece of evidence that the events in Afghanistan were not the cause, but the pretext.

While the National Security Council was elaborating the main propositions of the presidential message the Pentagon, without waiting for it to be made public, started an unprecedented buildup of military might in order to insure unimpeded access to energy and raw material sources for the American monopolies, and bases and lines of communications for the American Armed Forces. Incidentally, the implementation of these schemes sheds light on why Washington sabotaged the talks on a whole series of disarmament problems, including, for instance, the talks on the Indian Ocean. At one time in March 1977 the U.S. President solemnly promised to seek to achieve the "complete demilitarization" of the Indian Ocean. Now he is engaged in intensively remilitarizing it. And, recalling the American children's story that if you go right through the globe, you can get to China from the United States, Washington wits "correct" it meaningfully: not to China, to the Indian Ocean.

The recent energy crisis whipped up Washington's military-strategic preparations still more. Like Afghanistan, that crisis too was not a cause, but a pretext. [paragraph continues]

At a White House conference held 21-22 June last year, the then Energy Secretary Schlesinger declared dramatically that if oil supplies from the Persian Gulf are hindered, the "West would be finished." Therefore, Schlesinger went on, might must be built up rapidly in order to use it to "counterbalance the Soviets' might" (the fact that the Persian Gulf region borders directly on our country and is several thousand kilometers away from the United States evidently caused Mr Schlesinger little embarrassment. The American imperialists have their own ideas both about vitally important interests and about geography). But Brzezinski described this approach as erroneous. Since the Persian Gulf is vitally important for the United States, and not for the Soviet Union, he asserted, what we need is not military parity, but "clear superiority." Brzezinski's viewpoint prevailed, and not only with respect to the Persian Gulf. As the President stated in the message, "we must pay any price required to remain the strongest country in the world."

This move away from the principle of equality and toward achieving military superiority casts light on such steps on Washington's part as the sharp increase in U.S. and NATO military budgets, the plan to create new strategic and Eurostrategic weapons and the sabotaging of the ratification of the SALT II treaty and of other disarmament talks. Washington's present militarist course accords with the desire on the part of U.S. ruling circles to revive the Dulles "position of strength" policy. And again, all the aforementioned plans were launched by Washington long before the events in Afghanistan.

However, to return to the Brzezinski memorandum: Approved by the President, it was developed effectively in a Pentagon plan known as the "four options document." In fact all "four options" amount to one thing--a buildup in the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and the adjoining region (incidentally, let us observe parenthetically that in the discussion of the President's message confusion can also be observed in geographical terminology: Some speak of the Middle East, others of the greater Middle East, others again of the Indian Ocean, of the Persian Gulf, of southwest Asia and so forth. This is not simply due to ignorance. It is a deliberate and dangerous game of reticence, extending the sphere of "vitally important" U.S. interests, in essence, throughout Brzezinski's "arc of instability," that is, spreading it to all continents.

On 4 December last year the U.S. National Security Council decided to send a "reconnaissance mission" practically round the world to "study the possibilities for improving U.S. access to military facilities" (American propaganda and government mouthpieces deliberately and persistently avoid the word "bases," which is anathema both to the developing countries and to the American public themselves, who have not quite recovered from the "Vietnam complex").

On 14 December the U.S. President approved the National Security Council decision, and the "reconnaissance mission" carried out a lightning tour of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia and Kenya. The Pentagon, on the basis of its data, again demanded the creation of an "airlift base" [bazovyy lift] from East Africa to Iran and Pakistan for the "quick reaction forces" which are being set up. [paragraph continues]

And Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, who would very much like to take on the role of the shah of Iran but avoid his fate, put forward, in collusion with the Pentagon, a proposal on widening the Suez Canal so that even the biggest U.S. naval ships could pass through it.

Answering a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the blame for the complication of the international situation on the watershed between the seventies and the eighties rests with imperialist forces, with those who regard the relaxation of tension as an obstacle to their aggressive designs, the fueling of militarist hysteria and interference in other peoples' internal affairs, with those in whom the habit of heaving unceremoniously toward other states and acting in the international arena is if they can do what they like is deeply ingrained.

It is no accident that in declaring the Persian Gulf region to be a "sphere of vital U.S. interests" Washington did not even consider it necessary for the sake of form and decency to consult with the countries located in that region. What is the use, they say, of all these empty ceremonies!

But now, as the first responses to the U.S. President's message show, apart from As-Sadat's Egypt and the small Sultanate of Oman, the idea of becoming unsinkable--though not indestructible--aircraft carriers for the American "quick reaction forces" has not aroused anyone's enthusiasm. This is true even for the far from progressive Arab regimes.

When the President read the State of the Union message in Congress on 23 January, the oil and military monopolies' shares shot up on Wall Street. The military industrial complex has already, as it were, ratified the Washington administration's plans without seeing them. It remains for the Congress to rubber-stamp them, as it once did with the ill-fated Tonkin resolution, which gave Washington carte blanche in Vietnam. And although it is a very long way from the Gulf of Tonkin to the Persian Gulf geographically, politically they literally flow into each other. Those who are now applauding the head of the American administration and talking absolute rot about the "Soviet aggression" in Afghanistan should think hard about that. There is both a pretext and a reason for such thoughts: a suitable pretext and a serious reason.

RESULTS OF WHITE HOUSE 'ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA' CONSIDERED

LD041549 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[Correspondent Iona Andronov report under the rubric "Hello New York!": "Bommerang Returns"]

[Text] "Incitement to war" was how Senator Mark Hatfield described the essence of the U.S. President's State of the Union Message. In his speech to both houses of the U.S. Congress last week James Carter set a new record for anti-Sovietism: In a 30-minute speech he made 31 false and provocative attacks on the USSR, right up to threatening to resort to "military force."

The President demanded that Congress approve an increase in the U.S. military budget and urged approval of the White House's recent sanctions against Moscow: The curtailment of trade, an embargo on deliveries of equipment, the halting of the sale of agricultural produce and a boycott of the forthcoming Olympics.

Carter threatened "The Soviet Union will have to pay in earnest now."

Well, let us too investigate in a serious, businesslike manner who is already paying, and why, for Mr. Carter's risky adventurism. Let us begin with the cancelling of Soviet orders for American equipment. This action as a whole will increase the U.S. foreign trade deficit, and in particular will have a harmful effect on major industrial exporters here like International Harvester, Caterpillar, Dow Chemicals, Control Data, and Ingersoll-Rand. In addition to these companies, the local press reports, Carter's embargo is depriving the Western Electric Corporation of Soviet orders worth almost $1 billion, while the Armco company is losing $350 million, General Electric $40 million, and Occidental Petroleum $900 million. In turn the above-mentioned firms will be forced to cut back production and thousands of their employees and workers will be unemployed. Meanwhile the Soviet Union, as former White House adviser McGeorge Bundy has stated, will transfer its industrial orders to Japan, the FRG, France and other countries.

"Soviet Russia will experience only slight inconvenience from the halting of our industrial supplies, but we will subsequently need to work for a very long time to restore our former relations," Ingersoll-Rand chief W. Wearly complains. "If you let down a client just once it is hopeless to approach him again."

As for halting agricultural deliveries to the Soviet Union, as Senator Robert Dole puts it, by this action the President "has cut down the American farmer and made him a scapegoat." Wholesale prices for grain and cattle feed have fallen sharply. And the incomes of elevator and grain transporter proprietors have been cut in half. MeanWhile the state subsidies promised to the farmers will be a heavy burden on the ordinary taxpayer. In 78 counties of the grain growing states of Kansas and Oklahoma, hundreds of indignant farmers are now driving their tractors to besiege government institutions and to demand the repeal of the hated embargo. Many are openly reviling the President for "treason."

However, the anti-Soviet hysteria in the White House has now reached such a level that on 17 January the Washington National Security Council headed by the President even imposed a taboo on an exhibition of paintings, icons and tapestries from Leningrad's Hermitage scheduled for the spring. The exhibition of the Hermitage art treasures in New York, Washington, San Francisco, Detroit and Minneapolis has been declared "counter to U.S. national interests...."

Who gains from this anti-Soviet hysteria? As usual it is the Wall Street Stock Exchange which gives a clear answer: After Carter's bellicose speech there was a steep rise in the price of the shares of the Pentagon's arms suppliers--Boeing, United Technologies, McDonnell-Douglas and Lockheed. The shares of the Texaco, Exxon, Mobil and Standard Oil monopolies also soared.

Here is what my New York colleague Alexander Cockburn, a commentator on the weekly VILLAGE VOICE, said on this subject:

"The galvanization of the cold war probably meets the immediate requirements of the U.S. President, who only recently had been almost repudiated by his own ruling party. The resurrection of the cold war is also advantageous in our country to those political forces which had to leave the front of the stage after the failure in Vietnam. The President has resolved in election year to resurrect this war with an obvious target: Taking a big leap as far as military expenditure is concerned, thus increasing employment. But the long-term political damage to the United States, if we give it sober thought, may be crushing. The White House's hysteria is infecting increasingly broad political circles. Only a few weeks ago a minor error in our air force computer system led to the 6-minute combat alert. And today, with the present paranoid agitation in Washington, any incident entails the danger of a fatal outcome....

GLAZUNOV HITS U.S. 'MILITARY FLIRTATION' WITH PAKISTAN

LD041802 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The United States' delegation led by President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has had talks in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. Our observer Viktor Glazunov comments:

The visit of Brzezinski's team to Pakistan has served--they say in Washington--the purposes of military development of that country. This development was undertaken because the United States' long-term policy in the Middle East includes the establishment of a military springboard there. The moral aspect of the matter is being ignored because Washington is in a hurry to give economic and military support to one of the harshest and most repressive regimes in Asia, as the American magazine NATION put it. Now, United States' weaponry will keep flowing to Pakistan.

Many will say that this defies common sense. However, responsibility and reason seem to be a weak point as far as the current Washington administration is concerned, particularly after the fall of the shah of Iran, who used to play the part of a United States' policeman in the Middle East. Following the shah's downfall, American strategists decided to take over Afghanistan by using special terrorist and saboteur gangs deployed in Pakistan, and the CIA agent Amin. But the arrival of a Soviet military contingent, asked for by the Afghan Government to protect the country from outside aggression, frustrated the American move.

Washington, however, failed to learn its lesson. It intends to intensify its undeclared war against Afghanistan. This is what has prompted its military flirtation with Islamabad. In between his talks in the Pakistani capital, Brzezinski found it necessary to visit one of the center for training anti-Afghan terrorists in the vicinity of the Afghan border. "God bless you," he said to those who came to meet him. Their answer was: We need arms. And Washington's emissary promised to send them. The United States is prepared to allocate $400 million to Pakistan, mostly for purchasing weaponry. Some of the weaponry, along with weapons from China, is already on its way to the terrorist bases on the Pakistani-Afghan border. Islamabad, however, wanted more and so Brzezinski promised to knock together a kind of international consortium involving Saudi Arabia, where he went straight from Islamabad.

Brzezinski is called the architect of American foreign policy. In the Middle and Near East this architect acts as an instigator. The United States, he said in Islamabad, has got over its Vietnam syndrome and is prepared once again to assume the role of a superpower: In other words, the functions of a world policemen. The United States is prepared to reinforce its claims of special rights in the Middle and Near East with a big-stick policy and gunboat diplomacy. The irresponsible military gamble the United States is taking in Pakistan and its threats toward Iran clearly show where the danger to peace in the region comes from. It comes from the United States of America.

USSR SHOWING 'GOOD WILL' BY ATTENDING LAKE PLACID GAMES

LD041451 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 January 1980 frontpages a 1,500-word article by V. Sych, deputy chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, under the headline "Olympic Traditions." The article looks ahead to the forthcoming Lake Placid winter Olympics, assessing the chances of Soviet, U.S. and GDR athletes on the basis of achievements in past competitions in the various winter sports.

Sych concludes by noting the enthusiasm of Soviet athletes and the "Communist Party's tireless concern for developing physical culture in the country," and states:

"The five interlocking rings of the Olympic emblem are a symbol of the indestructible unity and friendship of young people on all continents. Soviet Olympic sportsmen go to the games across the ocean not only to demonstrate their high skill and produce victorious and record-breaking achievements, but also to demonstrate good will, the desire for cooperation and loyalty to the Olympic ideals. 'Sport brings people closer and helps the peoples to know and understand each other better,' L.I. Brezhnev has noted. May the forthcoming winter Olympics be a world forum which will make a weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding between peoples and international detente."

U.S. VIOLATING AIR AGREEMENT WITH USSR

LD041336 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 4, TASS--The American authorities committed yesterday another gross provocation with regard to a Soviet plane which fulfilled a regular flight Moscow-New York-Moscow. Before the beginning of the registration of passengers flying from New York, the airport authorities, directly referring to instructions from the U.S. State Department, stated that the Soviet plane will not be serviced and no room will be allocated for the registration of the passengers. Representatives of the Soviet Embassy in the United States and Aeroflot stated to the American side that the actions with regard to the Soviet liner and passengers constitute direct violations of the intergovernmental agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on air services in accordance with which Aeroflot planes have the right to carry out two flights a week to New York or Washington and their complete services.

Nevertheless, the Soviet plane is still at New York airport.

In other words, what is taking place is another gross provocation against the Soviet plane which should be regarded as part of the contining campaign to hamper normal air services between the Soviet Union and the United States, the campaign which is being carried out with knowledge of the official authorities of the United States. Unprecedented actions of the American authorities have repeatedly resulted in Aeroflot liners which fly between the Soviet Union and the United States, being placed in conditions, when there developed danger to the security of their flight, threat to the life of the passengers aboard Soviet planes. These provocative actions conducted with connivance of the U.S. Government draw legitimate indignation of the Soviet people against whom they are obviously directed. The point at issue is a flagrant violation of generally accepted international norms.

Departure of Detained Plane

LD050630 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 5, TASS--For over a day, the U.S. authorities were illegally detaining in the New York airport a Soviet plane that arrived here by a regular flight on February 3. It is only due to resolute actions of representatives of the USSR Embassy in the United States and of Aeroflot who were persistently demanding an immediate end to this glaring arbitrariness that yesterday evening the plane could, at last, make a return flight to the USSR.

COMMENTARY ON CHANGES IN PRC MILITARY REGION COMMANDERS

OW041327 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW

[(Sevetanin) commentary]

[Text] According to foreign correspondents' reports from Beijing, certain changes have taken place in the top leadership of the Chinese Armed Forces. The commanders of the Beijing and Chengdu PLA units have been replaced. Foreign observers predict that the same fate will soon fall upon the commanders of the Lanzhou and Wuhan PLA units.

What does this change of command indicate? It shows that the power struggle is still continuing among the various factions within the ruling clique of Beijing's top leadership. Naturally this struggle has also been reflected in the fate of the leading army personnel. This is simply because the antagonistic factions have always regarded the army as their own mainstay. Members of Beijing's top leadership have tried to confuse the people by talking at great length about their so-called determination to establish stability and unity in China's society and to put the army in good order. Despite what they have said, the leading army personnel are still subject to investigation and transfer. Various kinds of consolidation campaigns have been launched by the current leadership for more than 3 years. Obviously these consolidation campaigns are detrimental to the army. Among the commanders and personnel in PLA political work, approximately 40 percent are disliked by the current authorities or regarded as potentially dangerous elements and suspected followers of the gang of four. Major changes have also been reported in the General Political Department and other staff departments.

Seven commanders of the Beijing and 10 other PLA units have been replaced. A total of 12 commanders of the provincial military districts have also been dismissed. The future of the Chinese Army commanders is very gloomy. Through an article of guiding principle, the Chinese press has reminded the whole party and the whole army to carry on a thorough investigation campaign. RENMIN RIBAO has pointed out that without exposing any major political problems, it would be impossible to complete the major task of investigation within a short time. This shows that the campaign designed to insult, persecute and repress the (?Chinese Army commanders) will be continued for a long time into the future.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON PRC MINORITIES ISSUE

NC011130 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang continues to be mostly unmonitorable. Although almost every recording carries a commentary on national minorities, it is difficult to identify even a coherent sentence or paragraph in most of them.

At 1430 GMT on 3 January, the radio carries a commentary on the situation in the national minority regions. At one point it is noted that "the Beijing leaders are engaged not in modernization but in militarization of the national minority regions, the natural resources of which are being exploited."

At 1430 GMT on 6 January, the radio carries a commentary on the situation in Inner Mongolia. The commentator dwells on the ravages of the so-called Cultural Revolution and on the evils of the Revolutionary Committee, which was set up subsequently and adds: "The native people have received no support from the administration."

"The National People's Congress of Inner Mongolia merely carries out orders from Beijing." He also notes that the "national and economic tyranny continues," that "the Beijing officials have lost all sense of morality," and that "the Mongolian people (?hate) acts of plunder and tyranny." The word "azatlik," which means "freedom, liberty," keeps occuring in the latter part of the talk which is mostly unmonitorable.

At 1530 GMT on 6 January, the radio carries a commentary on education and culture in Sinkiang in which it is noted that "the national values of Uighur education and culture have suffered great setbacks under Chinese rule."

At 1430 GMT on 10 January, the radio carries a commentary on China's war preparations. The commentator says that "U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown is continuing his talks with high-ranking Chinese officials. XINHUA reports that both sides have been discussing improving their military relations." The commentator also says that "acting in collusion with the warmongers, the Beijing leaders have come out against Afghanistan," that "the Beijing leaders' alliance with the warmongers and their preparations for war has plunged the national minority regions into a difficult situation;" that "the Beijing strategists, in collaboration with the warmongers, are planning to use the national minority regions against (the Soviet Union);" and that "Sinkiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia have been converted into military bases for the Chinese Army."

REASONS FOR PRC ATTENTION TO OUTLYING AREAS DISCUSSED

LD310939 [Editorial Report LD] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 15 January 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word APN attributed article by Candidate of Economic Sciences P. Kapralov under the rubric "Beyond the 'Wall of China'" and the headline "National Minorities in the PRC: Conservation of Backwardness" which describes the Beijing authorities' recent interest toward national minorities in China. The article says that the areas where the national minorities live are the areas of greatest poverty in today's China and the Beijing authorities themselves have practically acknowledged that the nationalities question is by no means resolved in the PRC. However, the article states, there has been an upsurge in interest in the nationalities question due to the fact that the national minorities are mostly located in China's border regions.

"If attention is now being paid to the national minorities it has a distinct bias. The fact is that the majority of the regions populated by them are located along the borders and are therefore the main site for military-strategic, mainly highway construction.

"Taking into consideration its expansionist plans" Kapralov argues, "Beijing is creating military-strategic bases on the borders with neighboring countries which could if necessary quickly organize material supply to Chinese troops. Therefore all the talk about the economic development of the national outlying districts ultimately boils down to 'carrying out of defense construction,' 'strengthening the borders' and 'transforming the borders into a bastion of iron.'"

S. KOREA DECIDES TO SEND DELEGATION TO PANMUNJOM

LD042324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov and Yevgeniy Tsypovskiy]

[Text] South Korea today announced its decision to send a delegation to the border village of Panmunjom [as heard] in the DPRK for the preparation of talks on the peaceful unification of the two Korean states [gosudarstvo]. This was stated in Seoul by the South Korean representative in the Coordination Committee, (Lee Dong Bok). This is a response to the proposal to start such talks which was sent to Seoul on 30 January by the DPRK.

JAPANESE SUPPORT FOR U.S. 'AGGRESSION' IN MIDEAST RAPPED

OW040118 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 3 Feb 80 OW

[Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] A major construction project is underway at Kadena Airbase, a large U.S. Air Force base on Okinawa. The project includes additional runways, hangars, ground communications and service facilities, all to accomodate E3A AWAC --airborne warning and control system-- aircraft.

This is the first time that AWACs have been assigned to a U.S. military base in the western Pacific. It is no accident that Kadena Airbase has been chosen for this purpose. The United States maintains more than 60 military installations on Okinawa, with 35,000 officers and men assigned to them. Still unsatisfied, the United States is expanding bases and adding new duties. Although the United States has formally returned Okinawa to Japanese administration, it is actually turning the island into a major base for its strategy of aggression in the Far East and Asia. The Pentagon-planned deployment of AWACs is part of the U.S. efforts in this area. The United States has also increased the number of monitoring stations for warships and submarines, completed installing underwater communications systems between Okinawa and the U.S. forces in the Pacific and Indian oceans, and expanded naval bases.

The U.S. Marines and Air Force units on Okinawa are equipped with up-to-date weapons and military equipment. According to information leaked to newspapers, the United States plans to use them as part of a rapid deployment force for punitive operations in the Korean Peninsula and Southeast Asia. However, Secretary of Defense Brown revealed at a press conference that the United States is hatching even more dangerous plans involving its bases and troops on Okinawa. He said the Marines stationed on Okinawa may be used for operations in the Persian Gulf area. This means that Japanese territory would be used as a base for intimidation and intervention in the domestic affairs of Middle East countries. Aside from that, Japan already has supported the United States in aggravating tensions in the Persian Gulf area. It was from Japanese shores that U.S. aircraft carriers proceeded for the Persian Gulf. The bases in Japan have thus been placed in the same category as those in Diego Garcia and Australia. The very fact that the United States has military bases and footholds on the territories of others is impelling it to threaten others with the use of armed force and to carry out hegemonist policies at various places in the world. This cannot be overlooked. Therefore, it is no accident that the United States is hell bent on seeking new military bases in the Indian Ocean. Those countries which are furnishing land for U.S. military installations are, in so doing, virtually assisting the aggressive military strategy of the country which they are blindly following. Could this ever increase the international prestige of those countries?

JAPAN'S EMERGENCY BLOCKADE PLAN CRITICIZED

OW032038 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The United States asked Japan to step up its defense efforts and at the same time made it clear that it is planning to dispatch U.S. troops stationed in Japan to Persian Gulf waters. In this connection, Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has sent the following dispatch:

People of a certain strata in the United States have drawn up extensive plans to frustrate the process of detente, and Japan is expected to play a role in their implementation. The Carter administration has begun telling a new lie, finding that the U.S. attempt to frighten Japan with what it calls a "threat from the Kurile Isl[illegible]s failed to produce the anticipated result. This threat is that the Soviet aid to Afghanistan's anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution poses a threat to the fuel supply to Japan.

It is clear what the United States is seeking. First of all, it seeks to expedite Japan's military buildup to have Japan participate in its global policy of aggression on a wider scale. Second, it seeks to have Japan expand the range of operations of the Self-Defense Forces. Third, it wants to turn the role of Japan--a country covered with a web of U.S. military bases--into that of a pistol aimed at the Middle East and the Soviet Union, from "a pistol aimed at the heart of Asia," as MacArthur said.

To justify its war preparations, the ruling clique in Japan talks about the so-called threat of the Soviet Union. However, what do facts show? In November 1959 the Japanese Foreign Ministry stated that the Soviet Primorskiy Kray is included in the "Far East region" that comes within the range of application of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. A Defense Agency map presented at a Diet session in 1960 indicated that the geographic range for joint combat action of Japan and the United States includes the Soviet Primorskiy Kray, a part of Siberia, Kamchatka, Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands. The Soviet Union has been designated as an imaginary enemy in almost all war games and field exercises carried out by the Self-Defense Forces thus far. Therefore, it was quite natural that the Soviet Union took measures to safeguard its Far Eastern borders.

However, these measures that the USSR was forced to take to cope with the danger created over many years are now being used as new excuses for intimidating the Soviet Union. Needless to say, the statement on blockading the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima straits--a statement made under U.S. pressure--would not buy security for Japan; on the contrary, it might have the effect of prompting the Soviet Union to pay greater attention to its Far Eastern defenses.

In the Vietnam war days, Japan was criticized for its cooperation with the U.S. aggressors. This time the United States is attempting to assign Japan a similar role in its action against Middle East nations.

JAPAN 'SERIOUSLY ALARMED' BY PENTAGON'S PLAN

LD050051 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 4, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Japanese public opinion is seriously alarmed over the Pentagon's statement that the U.S. troops stationed in Japanese territory can, at any time, be airlifted as part of the so-called "quick reaction corps" to the Middle East. The government's attempts to justify these actions of Americans by references to the 1960 security pact signed between Washington and Tokyo have not brought restored tranquility to the public of the country.

Moreover, the statement by Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira that from the viewpoint of that treaty he sees no problems with the utilisation of Japanese territory by U.S. Armed Forces for the needs of their transportation has elicited a stormy negative reaction in parliament and beyond, thus, making the struggle against the military political alliance with the United States even more acute.

The very presence of U.S. troops on a Japanese soil under the above pact was conditioned by their participation in "safeguarding the security of Japan and peace in the Far East from an armed attack from outside". At present, when these troops can be airlifted to distances many thousands of kilometres away from Japanese borders, their "participation in safeguarding the security of Japan" looks highly questionable. On the contrary, Japan finds itself willy-nilly drawn into a conflict which has nothing to do with its security. It just emerges in the eyes of the whole world as a beach-head used by alien forces taking part in aggressive actions elsewhere.

20 years ago when the U.S.-Japanese "security pact" was being signed, Japan's democratic forces warned that Washington can arbitrarily expand its scope. The present developments demonstrate that the warning was justified. Although the Japanese officials assert that the airlifting of the units of U.S. "quick reaction corps" from bases in Japanese territories to the Persian Gulf area does not mean any extension in the scope of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty, in effect it is exactly that. A dangerous precedent is being created when Washington can include in the geographical scope of a treaty any area where, according to it, there is a danger to peace and security. Japanese news agency KYODO said that in this situation the U.S. Armed Forces which use bases in Japan can now be stationed in any part of the globe.

Opposition parties, broad public circles of Japan, denouncing the position of the government are quite justified in accusing it of actually following the course of supporting the U.S. global strategy. Such a course, however, is fraught with serious consequences for the national interests of Japan.

DEMICHEV, DORJSUREN DISCUSS CULTURAL TIES IN MOSCOW

LD280905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Conversations, Contacts"]

[Text] On 18 January P.N. Demichev received a Mongolian delegation headed by Ye. Dorjsuren, Mongolian first deputy minister of culture.

Questions of further deepening cultural cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia were discussed during the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

USSR-MONGOLIA MINING PROJECT DESCRIBED

LD221159 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 January 1980 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word report by correspondent A. Krivel entitled "Embodiment of a Legend," marking the 34th anniversary of the signing of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and Mongolia. The report describes the construction of Asia's biggest cooper and molybdenum mining and enriching combine at Erdenet in Mongolia, with USSR assistance.

AFGHAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTENDS TO CARRY OUT LAND REFORM

LD042314 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In Kabul, Fazl Rahim Mohmand, Afghanistan's minister of farming and land reform, has been interviewed by our correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and Viktor Bazilevich.

The April revolution carried out under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan put forward as a top priority an agrarian reform, the minister said. Land to those who till it is the reform's slogan. For many centuries the dark forces of feudalism ruled in Afghanistan. Many landless peasants were exploited by landowners, the zamindars, who had the best arable land and irrigation systems. Several families ruled the state, the economy and the entire life of the Afghan people. Half of the arable land in the country was in the hands of 5 percent of the population.

Following the April revolution decree No 8 was passed on a democratic agrarian reform. Action on it began in January last year in the southern areas of the country. The second stage of the reform was launched on the 5th of last March, extending the reform to 10 northern areas of Afghanistan. The feudals and other reactionaries who fled from the country from every possible way to disrupt the reform and to intimidate the peasants. Amin's dictatorship was of great service to the counterrevolutionary forces. Its measures against bandits were tried actually punitive operations against the population of many villages. The implementation of the agrarian reform was slowed down sharply and stopped altogether in some areas.

The new Democratic Government of Afghanistan has ended this lawlessness. Speaking to our correspondents, the minister of agriculture and land reform of the republic, Fazl Rahim Mohmand, said: We are doing our best to carry out decree No 8. We shall give land to the peasants. With the arrival of spring, party and revolutionary authorities of Afghanistan will carry out the agrarian reform. Plans are being made to provide the peasants with seed, fertilizer and farm implements.

KABUL MINISTER EMPHASIZES 'NEW STAGE' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD042358 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 4, TASS--The April revolution in Afghanistan heralded a new stage in the country's history, it was the result of a historical social-economic process which marked a victory over the forces of feudalism, imperialism and comprador bourgeoisie, said member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, minister of mining and industry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Esma'il Danesh at a press conference today. He is heading an Afghan delegation at the 3d General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

After the triumph of the revolution, international imperialism and reaction unleashed a blatant propaganda campaign against the Democratic Afghanistan, M.E. Danesh said. In Pakistani territory over 20 special camps and 50 strongholds were set up where U.S. and Chinese instructors trained Afghan counterrevolutionaries in combat operations, providing them with money and weapons and then infiltrated them into Afghan territory for sabotage and subversion.

In these conditions, the minister went on to say, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan called on all democratic forces, patriotic youth, religious leaders of the country to rise to defend the gains of the Afghan revolution. This appeal was responded to by the whole country which fully supports its government.

The just struggle of Afghanistan for its independence and territorial integrity meets with a broad support of all the world's peace-loving public, M.E. Danesh said. The treaty on friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, concluded on December 5, 1978, is a reliable guarantee of a lasting peace and security both in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in the entire region.

At present, the Afghan minister said, Afghanistan's foreign policy is based on principles of respect for the U.N. Charter, active participation in the nonalignment movement, the struggle for peace, peaceful coexistence and friendship with all states, consolidation with the fraternal ties with the USSR, broadening of the goodneighbourly relations and cooperation with the Republic of India, and support for the Islamic revolution in Iran.

KABUL NEW TIMES CITED ON 'CONSOLIDATION' of PEOPLE

LD051058 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 4, TASS--The newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES writes that the main distinguishing feature of the new stage of our revolution is consolidation of the whole people around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The enhanced role of party is vividly manifested in the unification under its leadership of the country's progressive and democratic forces. Ensuring the unity of action of all patriotic forces is one of the fundamental principles of the rules of the People's Democratic Party and the main directions of the revolution.

While carrying out a policy which played into the hands of the United States and China and was aimed at undermining national unity, Amin and his gang inflicted great damage to the revolution, the newspaper writes. They removed from the state and party apparatus honest, progressive-minded persons and entered into alliance with reaction. At present, Kabul NEW TIMES stresses, measures are being taken in the country to create a broad national front, revolutionary legality is being restored.

WESTERN REPORTS ALLEGING MASSACRE IN AFGHAN VILLAGE SCORED

LD042142 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

["Provocative Falsehood"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 4, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Repin writes: Imperialist propaganda resorted to all sorts of vile fabrications in an attempt to excite public opinion, to set it against the Soviet Union and thereby justify its provocative actions aimed at heightening tension in south-west Asia.

Today the Western news media shattered all records by spreading the monstrous misinformation as to an alleged mass shooting of all male population of an Afghan village in April last year by Afghan soldiers with the participation of a group of "disguised Soviet military advisers." It is not by chance, apparently, that the unpardonable falsehood was brought from the Pakistani Province of Peshawar bordering on Afghanistan. It is exactly that province that political and military figures from the USA, China and Britain started frequenting lately.

It is perfectly evident that the new dirty slander is part and parcel of the malicious propaganda campaign which was launched by Washington and by some of its allies around the events in Afghanistan but which does not produce a desired effect.

Behind the yarns told by Western propagandists there is nothing which would if only remotely resemble the truth. Those are vile fabrications which imperialist propaganda itself invents for perfectly definite purposes and circulates. At one time imperialism had committed crimes in an attempt to assert its dominance, to prolong its days and hours. Today mankind still remembers with shudder the horrors of Oswiecim and Buchenwald, Oradour and Lidice, and in the recent time of the Vietnamese village of Songmay, where the U.S. military destroyed all population, young and old, to a head.

The Soviet people had made innumerable sacrifices during the Second World War. They know the price of human life. Soviet soldiers died on the battle fronts to save the peoples of Europe from fascism. Attempts to prove the opposite only indicate how unscrupulous about the means are the slanderers whose aim is to cast aspirations on the Soviet Union at all costs.

MULATOV COMMENTS ON U.S., PRC PLOT AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

OW050539 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Asian countries' newspapers and magazines are uneasy in commenting on the fact that military and political cooperation between China's leaders and U.S. imperialism is growing increasingly close. The Indian paper PATRIOT writes: Defense Secretary Brown recently discussed a secret plan for military cooperation with China's leaders. This is (?something the Pentagon has worked for) for a long time. The basis of the plan is Brzezinski's old proposition to induce China to achieve U.S. imperialist goals." This stations' observer Mulatov writes the following in a commentary entitled Brzezinski's Proposition To Supply Arms to Beijing's Leaders:

Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, arrived in Pakistan on the heels of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. Is this a chance occurance? Of course not. It is the realization of Brzezinski's plan. His plan aims to make China closely coordinate its policies against the Asian people with the general strategy and specific scheme of imperialist bellicose forces.

Mao Zedong's successors are very happy to act according to the plans of imperialist strategists. Beijing regards it an honor to be (?trusted) by them and is willing to be their junior partner. The result of the talks held by Defense Secretary Brown in Beijing has made this clear. Now, everyone knows that the purpose of Huang Hua's recent visit to Pakistan, as well as Brzezinski's visit, is to step up the U.S.-Chinese conspiracy against the people of two Asian countries, namely, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The conspiracy and its purpose is proposed by Washington and accepted by Beijing. The purpose of the United States is to knock together in Pakistan a united insurrectionary force against the revolutionary Afghan people.

According to a report by the information service of India, Brzezinski's plan also includes the possibility for the United States to establish a naval base in Pakistan and an army base on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

What role is Beijing supposed to play in this sinister U.S. plan? Beijing's leaders are supposed to continue to train the anti-Afghan mercenary forces in Pakistan and supply them with weapons and equipment. To gain a better understanding of (?these forces), Huang Hua not long ago made an observation tour of such a training camp in Pakistan. In short, Beijing's leaders are doing their best to carry out Brzezinski's plan with (?concrete actions). The TIMES OF INDIA reports that the weapons China has shipped to Pakistan are more than enough to arm all the rebels.

AMIN'S AID REQUEST TO USSR VIEWED AS 'NO CONTRADICTION'

LD011620 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] [First announcer] During the past few days we have been receiving many letters in which our listeners in one way or another touch upon the events taking place in Afghanistan. They share their thoughts and ideas about these events and ask questions. The majority of these letters, no matter where they are from, express understanding and support for the policy of our country which responded to the request of the Afghan people and government for aid and assistance in the face of an external threat to Afghanistan. For example, one of our listeners in Cologne, Dietrich Stubin, considers that if the Soviet Union did not introduce a limited contingent of its forces into Afghanistan, ignoring the request of that friendly country and the treaty signed with it, then the Chilean tragedy would have been repeated on Afghan soil while the United States and China, relying on the jubilant reactionaries, would have set up a dangerous militarist springboard. However, some of our listeners ask questions to which apparently they either did not find clearcut answers in the local press, or that such answers raised doubts in their minds as to their truthfulness and objectivity. So now we shall try to reply to the most typical of these questions.

[Second announcer] We are asked what we think about the numerous claims in the American and NATO country mass media that there really was no outside threat to Afghanistan and that allegedly there were only internal differences and that the Soviet Union had no right to step into the picture on one side or another.

[First announcer] We believe that such claims are nothing but outright lies aimed at depicting Soviet aid to the Afghan people as interference in their internal affairs, as an unprovoked aggression. Our principled stand is that each and every people has the right to genuine national independence, each and every people has the right to choose what social system suits them best, what concerns the Afghan people. Then they made their choice in April of 1978. However, it is another thing altogether that the Afghan revolution triggered anger in the den of imperialism and reaction, as well as a very strong desire to turn back the development of events in that country. Is it possible to consider as an internal difference the fact, which incidentally the American CBS television company showed in its programs, that tons of thousands of rebels, armed and trained abroad, were smuggled across the border into Afghanistan, wiped out whole villages, committed acts of terrorism in the cities and hindered the young republic in its peaceful creative endeavors? If more than only 1 year had passed since the victory of the Afghan revolution then without any doubt Afghanistan would have been able to rebuff the external enemies by itself. However, the still weak republic was in need of help and asked for this help and our country could not refuse it without violating its treaty commitments, without stepping back from its principles of protecting the rights of the people to independence and freedom, without betraying its policy of internationalist solidarity with countries not wanting to bend to imperialist dictate.

[Second announcer] We have been asked whether we do not see a contradiction in the fact that among those Afghan leaders who had asked for military aid was Amin who was deposed immediately after Soviet forces entered Kabul.

[First announcer] No, we see no contradiction here. Amin was deposed and tried, not by Soviet forces but by Afghans, veterans of the Afghan revolution, patriots of their country, who exposed that man as an agent of the CIA, a person who had intentionally unleashed vicious reprisals against the broad layers of Afghan society and who had treacherously murdered the lawful president, Taraki.

In this connection one might ask the following question: In this case why had Amin also asked for military aid from the Soviet Union? Here, apparently, it is necessary to take into account the objective circumstances. Amin had not yet succeeded in becoming an absolute dictator, although that's where he was heading, wiping out people who were loyal to the April revolution. In conditions of a mounting aggression from the outside he would not go against the will of the people and many leaders of the Revolutionary Council who had demanded once again to ask the USSR for aid. If he had gone against the will of the people he would have exposed himself as an enemy of the revolution. Possibly, Amin though that under any circumstances he would have been able to hold on to the [word indistinct].

Today in Washington and certain other capitals they are shedding tears over Amin and are shouting about the actions of the Soviet Union, realizing full well that the Afghan patriots took advantage of the presence of Soviet forces in the country to bring the traitor to account. The main reaons for all the tears lies in the failure of all those American plans which were to be carried out in Afghanistan with Amin's assistance. These plans collapsed when the Soviet forces closed the Afghan border to prevent an attack from the outside and now the Afghans, without any interference, can arrange their life as they see fit. Incidentally, the Soviet Union clearly and definitely declares that our forces will leave Afghanistan just as soon as the sovereign government of that country declares there is no more threat from the outside and military aid is no longer needed.

[Second announcer] One more question: Is there a possibility of a Soviet strike on Pakistan and Iran?

[First announcer] The allegation about this possibility is being shouted from the rooftops by those who would like to tone down the anti-imperialist, anti-American sentiments in countries neighboring Afghanistan and to blindfold the people with the lie about a Soviet threat. The direct answer to that question has been given by the head of our state, Leonid Brezhnev, namely claims that the Soviet Union has some kind of expansionist plans in respect to Pakistan, Iran or other countries of that region are a lie through and through. The policy and psychology of colonialists is alien to us. We do not covet other people's lands; we are not trying to get our hands on other people's wealth. It is the colonialists who are attracted by the smell of oil.

Involuntarily this gives rise to another question. For what purpose, for the sake of what has the hullabaloo around the so-called Afghan question been raised? Is it not because of the fact that in the United States the forces which are getting the upper hand are those which this false pretext try to block and obstruct the international efforts for reducing the danger of war, for strengthening peace, for limiting the arms race? Is this not evident from the plans for deploying new American nuclear missiles in Europe and from Washington's maneuvers around SALT II and from the concentration of the American naval armada in the zone of the Persian Gulf, and, finally, the recently proclaimed doctrine of President Carter which openly confirms America's claims for world domination? In short, the events in Afghanistan are not the real reason for the present complication of the international situation. If there were no Afghanistan then certain circles in the United States, in NATO, would surely find another pretext to aggravate the situation in the world.

PAKISTAN HINDERS ATTEMPTS BY AFGHAN REFUGEES TO RETURN HOME

LD042328 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 4, TASS--As it became known here, the Pakistani military authorities are hindering and preventing any attempts of some groups of refugees who found themselves in Pakistan's territory to return home--to Afghanistan. According to reports reaching here, recently a large group of Afghans consisting of 5,000 families that are at one of camps near Peshawar made an attempt to leave Pakistan and return home to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Pakistani authorites, however, used military units, the force of arms, and again drove the Afghans into the camp and banned them from leaving it, and placed armed guards all around.

As is known, the administration of Pakistan, by spreading various fabirications and insinuations is busy intimidating those Afghans who would like to return to their homes. Thus, refugee camps are rife with rumours that peasants in Afghanistan have cattle taken away from them, and are allegedly being deprived of their personal property and excommunicated from Islam. With the knowledge of the Pakistani authorities, it is being alleged that Soviet servicemen who are in Afghanistan practise reprisals against population and carry out punitive operations.

Such malicious allegations are being spread by the Pakistani military administration with a definite purpose. In this way it is trying to create conditions under which the Afghan refugees, intimidate and brought to bay, will remain in the Pakistani territory, in order to use them with U.S. patronage for terrorist and subversive actions against the legitimate Government of Afghanistan.

NOVIKOV CRITICIZES U.S.-PAKISTAN STATEMENT AS 'INCONSISTENT'

LD042024 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

["Provocative Intrigues"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 4, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

Upon completion of the talks with Pakistani leaders of U.S. President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Under-Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the foreign affairs adviser to Pakistani President Aga Shahi made public a joint statement. The statement reaffirms Pakistan's right to repel aggression with the assistance from the United States in keeping with the 1959 agreement and points to the need of continuing adequate consultations between the governments of the two countries with a view to improving the agreement.

One can see a clear inconsistency between the statements by Washington and Islamabad. When, faced with a real aggression, Afghanistan in keeping with the Soviet Afghan treaty, makes use of its legitimate right to seek assistance, this is described as "aggression." When, however, the U.S.-Pakistani statement asserts Pakistan's right to "rebuff" a non-existent aggression all this is referred to as an international norm.

All this is taking place because the United States wishes to subject the interests of other countries to its own, and, to be more precise, to the interests of the military-industrial complex, to arrogate the "rights" which are not vested in it by international laws.

During their stay in Pakistan Zbigniew Brzezinski and Warren Christopher made an inspection tour along the Pakistani-Afghan border. They visited positions of Pakistani troops, a camp of the so-called Afghan "refugees," encouraged Afghan rebels and assured them of U.S. "support."

In the wake of the visit by foreign ministers of Great Britain and China, they also visited the very border with Afghanistan, at the well known Khyber Pass. There Brzezinski, who watched the Afghan territory from the window of a border post, was offered to shoot from a Chinese submachine gun in the direction of Afghanistan. Brzezinski declined. He failed, however, to cut short the shameful provocative game. The high-ranking U.S. representative "delegated" the firing from the window to a Pakistani soldier.

According to a New York TIMES correspondent, the soldier recoiled back against Brzezinski while continuing to fire. It was sheer luck that nobody was hurt. Still, it did not occur to the high-ranking U.S. officials that such "frolics" which are dangerous within one room are many times more so when the "playground" is a whole region. Meanwhile, U.S. and Chinese weapons continue to pour into Pakistan, shooting continues along the border and mercenaries are being infiltrated into Afghanistan. All this cannot be justified by references to the international law which the adviser to the U.S. President so much likes to invoke. In this connection, an unseemly role was assumed by the Pakistan's Government which yielding to the pressure from the United States has in effect taken a position contributing to U.S. provocations against Afghanistan and hostile to the cause of peace and good neighbourliness in Asia.

GROMYKO TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA IN MID-FEBRUARY

LD022124 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 3, TASS--Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko is to go to India for an official friendly visit in mid-February at the invitation of the government of that country, it is reported here.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SAMRIN VISIT TO USSR

Arrival in Moscow

LD041118 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 4, TASS--A delegation of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, led by Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea Heng Samrin, came to Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with state flags of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, Heng Samrin, other members of the delegation were warmly received at the ramp by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, other officials. The welcoming party included diplomatic staff members of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the USSR, heads of diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited in the USSR, representatives of the working people of Moscow.

A guard of honour of representatives of the three services of the USSR's Armed Forces--the ground troops, air force and navy, was lined up on the flying field. Leonid Brezhnev and Heng Samrin inspected the line-up of the Soviet servicemen. The national anthems of the two countries were played. The ceremony of the meeting was rounded off by the march of the guard of honour. From the airport Leonid Brezhev and Heng Samrin, other Soviet and Kampuchean statesmen went in cars to the city, accompanied by a motor cycle escort of honour. The streets and squares the motorcade passed by were decorated with state flags of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the USSR, slogans of greetings.

Meeting with Brezhnev

LD041928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Soviet-Kampuchean talks started in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the talks are, on the Soviet side, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and head of the delegation; Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Taking part on the Kampuchean side are Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], president of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and head of the delegation; Pen Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the People's Revolutionary Army; Hun Sen, member of the KNUFNS Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Keo Chanda, minister of information, press and culture; Nu Beng, minister of health and social affairs; Chan Ven, member of the KNUFNS Central Committee and minister of education; Tang Saroem, minister of domestic and foreign trade; Di Phin, chief of the Central Logistics Department of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, and Keo Prasat, Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR.

The participants in the talks focused on issues of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural fields. They also considered measures pertaining to further assistance by the Soviet Union in the reconstruction of Kampuchea's national economy and culture. During the exchange of opinions about the current international situation both sides stressed the need to continue to actively defend the cause of detente and to work for a more healthy international climate and fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between states. The talks are being held in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradeliness and complete mutual understanding. The talks were attended by Blatov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Firyubin, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea.

Kremlin Dinner

LD041856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government gave a dinner today in the Great Palace of the Kremlin in honor of the delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, led by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

Present at the dinner were, on the Soviet side: Comrades Brezhnev, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Solomentsev, Rusakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a speech at the dinner. He said: Esteemed Comrade Heng Samrin! Esteemed Comrade Pen Sovan! Comrades! We are glad to welcome our exalted guests from free and renewed Kampuchea. Little more than a year has elapsed since the monstrous Pol Pot was overthrown. This would not seem a long time. It is all the more gratifying, then, to see how your ancient nation is reviving, healing its deep wounds, building a new life. Soviet-Kampuchean friendship has been reborn, too.

We Soviet people are proud that from the very beginning we have supported your struggle for the national salvation of the country, that we have always been on the side of the just and righteous cause. The Soviet Union and Kampuchea are far from each other but, as the talks have shown, our thoughts run in the same channel. The peoples of the world now have a common concern: to overcome tension, which is again darkening international relations. Detente is the result of multifarious efforts. It is the common achievement of peace-loving states, and the reckless imperialist forces must not be allowed to destroy its fruits!

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we do not intend to lose any of the good things achieved in the seventies in the international field. Moreover, we consider it essential to move forward. This applies both to containing the arms race and to the elimination of conflict situations in Southeast Asia, in the Near and Middle East, and to turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace as proposed by the littoral states. For us, every road is acceptable and desirable, if it leads to a stable peace.

In conclusion, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, permit me to wish the people of Kampuchea, who have passed through tremendous trials, peace and tranquillity, good fortune and progress.

To your successes, dear comrades!

To friendship between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea!

To world peace!

Brezhnev Speech

LD041724 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

["Speech by Leonid Brezhnev at Dinner in the Kremlin"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, February 4, TASS--At present, the peoples of the earth have a common concern--to overcome the tension which is again overshadowing the international relations, Leonid Brezhnev said. Detente is the result of multi-faceted efforts, it is a common accomplishment of the peace-loving states, and reckless imperialist forces must not be allowed to destroy its fruits.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev spoke today at a dinner in the Kremlin given in honor of the delegation of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. The delegation has arrived in Moscow today.

Leonid Brezhnev, addressing the leader of the delegation, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, President of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea Heng Samrin, said: "We are glad to welcome the high guests from free and renovated Kampuchea. A little more than a year has passed when the terrible Pol Pot regime was overthrown. The period may seem to be short and that is why it is all the more gratifying to see how your ancient nation is coming to life, healing its deep wounds and rebuilding a new life. Also reborn is the Soviet-Kampuchean friendship, Leonid Brezhnev went on to say. We, the Soviet people, take pride in the fact that from the very beginning we have supported your struggle for the national salvation of your country, that we have always been on the side of a just and rightful cause. The Soviet Union and Kampuchea are situated a long way from one another, but, as our negotiations have shown, our thoughts go in one and the same mainstream.

Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union does not wish to give up anything from the good things achieved in the seventies in the international arena. Moreover, Leonid Brezhnev said, we consider it indispensable to move forward. This is true with regard to containing the arms race, to eliminating conflict situations in South East Asia, the Middle and Near East, and to transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace as is proposed by the coastal states. To us, any road is acceptable and desirable if it leads to a lasting peace.

Samrin Speech

LD041738 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

["Heng Samrin's Speech"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 4, TASS--"The People's Revolutionary Council pursues a foreign policy of peace, non-alignment, independent and of a turn from confrontation to peace with neighboring states, this being an important contribution to the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia," stated Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea when making a speech at a dinner in the Kremlin today. The dinner was held in honor of the delegation of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea that arrived in Moscow today.

More than 30 states and national-liberation movements have already recognised the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin said. In the international arena Kampuchea comes out from the same positions as all the three countries of Indochina. We strive for peace, for long-term cooperation with countries of Southeast Asia on principles of respect of independence, democracy, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and the settlement of all outstanding issues by peaceful means, that is we are prepared to commence talks and conclude on a bilateral basis mutual non-aggression agreements with Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore with the aim of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and flourishing.

Heng Samrin noted that the Kampuchean people entertains feelings of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship for the Soviet people. The head of the delegation expressed gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the aid and support given to the Kampuchean people. Nothing can undermine this inviolable solidarity, Heng Samrin said. We strive to be true friends of the Soviet Union and will exert all efforts to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal peoples, he said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MASHEROV'S VISIT TO VIETNAM

Masherov Address

LD011848 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2105 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A Vietnamese-Soviet friendship meeting involving many thousands of people was held today in the city of Hue, the center of Binh Tri Thien Province. The residents gave a warm welcome to the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, which is paying an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Addressing the meeting, (Vu Thang) deputy secretary of the party committee in the province, deputy chairman of the provincial people's committee and chairman of the local branch of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society, stated that the Vietnamese people will never forget the enormous help provided by the fraternal Soviet people in Vietnam's struggle for national liberation and the building of Socialism.

"Speaking at the meeting Petr Masherov emphasized that at the new historical stage, in conditions of the reunited Vietnam, the country took the path of peaceful creative labor. However, Masherov said, this was not to the liking of the Beijing expansionists who are trying to retard the process of socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to impose their diktat, to push Vietnam away from the principled course of all-round consolidation of militant solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea, of further consolidating friendship and unity with the Soviet Union and other Socialist community states.

"But the Beijing hawks should not forget that the whole might of the world socialist community is on your side, all the progressive forces of the world are with you. The Soviet people in all resoluteness declare their unswerving support for fraternal Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, sternly condemn the policy of superpower hegemonism being pursued by China, and demand from Beijing's leaders total cessation of provocations against the countries in Indochina, and absolute respect for the inviolable right of their people to determine their own fate.

"An exclusively important role in the deepening and development of comradely solidarity, fruitful interaction of our parties, countries and peoples, is played by the regular meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan and other leaders of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

"Petr Masherov spoke about the achievements of the Soviet people in fulfilling the plan of the 10th 5-year period and preparations for celebrating V. I. Lenin's 110th birth anniversary.

"Petr Masherov said implementation of the plans of Communist construction, projected by the CPSU, is inseparably linked with the USSR's consistent and persistent struggle for preservation of peace, for elimination of the threat of war, to calm the international situation which has become noticeably complicated through the guilt of certain circles of the United States. But the irresponsible actions of American militarists and those of their Beijing accomplices cannot shake the Leninist foreign policy course which combines," as Leonid Brezhnev said, "consistent peaceableness with a firm rebuff to aggression."

Hanoi Meeting with Le Duan

LD021320 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 2, TASS--Today Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by P. M. Masherov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. Present at the meeting were Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV CC, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the SRV, Xuan Thuy, secretary of the CPV CC, deputy chairman and general secretary of the Standing Committee of the SRV's National Assembly, Nguyen Thanh Le, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the CPV CC, as well as B. N. Chaplin, the ambassador of the USSR to the SRV. The delegation is in the SRV on an official visit.

The sides had a conversation which passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

Meeting with Pham Van Dong

LD030717 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 3, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong today received a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now on an official visit in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The delegation is led by Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia Petr Masherov.

A conversation was held. It passed in the spirit of brotherhood and solidarity.

Kiet, Masherov Exchange Greetings

LD032352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet which is in Vietnam on an official visit today visited the Ho Chi Minh Memorial Museum. At a reception in honor of the delegation, Vo Van Kiet, candidate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, stressed the great significance of the assistance of the fraternal Soviet people. This shows the true internationalism in relations between the two countries.

Our people, the rapporteur said, always remember the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: For Soviet communists, for all Soviet people, solidarity with Vietnam has been and will remain close to their hearts and minds, an expression of the constant loyalty of our party and people to the principles of internationalism. These words inspire the Vietnamese people in their struggle for the triumph of the cause of the revolution, Vo Van Kiet stressed.

In reply, Comrade Masherov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, noted the atmosphere of fraternal friendship which accompanied the members of the delegation literally at every turn. We, he said, sensed high feelings of love and respect on the part of the Communists and the working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam toward the homeland of Great October, the Soviet people, the party of Lenin and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Brezhnev.

GROMYKO, TRINH EXCHANGE CONGRATULATIONS TELEGRAMS

LD041005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko and Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh have exchanged congratulations telegrams on a notable date--the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The past three decades, A. A. Gromyko's telegram says, have been a period of steady development for the truly fraternal friendship and varied cooperation between our states and peoples on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and Socialist internationalism. Concluded in November 1978, the friendship and cooperation treaty between our states was the natural outcome of the fruitful development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. The indestructible alliance of the Soviet and Vietnamese communist parties is an organizing and guiding force in the consistent strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese cohesiveness.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, new successes in your activity for the welfare of the Vietnamese people and in the interests of the further consolidation of the unity of the Socialist community countries and the defense of peace and the peoples' security.

I note with joy, Nguyen Duy Trinh's telegram states, that for the past 30 years the solidarity and friendship which have long existed between our countries have steadily strengthened and developed. The signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty on friendship and cooperation in November 1978 was a new, exceptionally important step in strengthening friendship and long-term all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. This treaty serves the interests of Socialist and Communist building in our countries and is an active contribution to the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the whole world.

I take advantage of this occasion wholeheartedly to wish the Soviet people, under the wise leadership of the CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the successful fulfillment of the imposing tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, new successes in your crucial activity in successfully implementing the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the interests of the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

TO HUU INTERVIEWED ON MAIN TASKS FACING VCP

LD022350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In connection with the 50th anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] on 3 February, Comrade To Huu, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary VCP Central Committee, gave an interview to our correspondent. Speaking of the main tasks facing Vietnam's communists at the present time, Comrade To Huu said: [Begin recording in Vietnamese fading to Russian translation]

After the 30-year struggle against foreign invaders which ended in complete victory and the reunification of the country, Comrade To Huu says, the Vietnamese people, who took the road of a peaceful life and achieved independence and freedom, are making every effort to develop their economy and culture. However, the Beijing authorities, who are pursuing aims of great-power expansionism and hegemonism, are evermore tightly closing ranks with the imperialist forces, and first of all with the United States, are seeking to hamper the cause of building socialism in our country. They have not even stopped at open aggression, and although the Beijing authorities suffered a defeat during this criminal aggression, they have not given up their aggressive designs against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. [end recording]

Such plans can lead only to an extreme aggravation of the situation in Southeast Asia. In this situation the VCP Communist Party is directing the people's efforts toward fulfilling the following concrete tasks:

1. Increasing agricultural and industrial output with the primary aim of providing the population with food and consumer goods, and of improving the people's living conditions step-by-step;

2. Strengthening the country's defense capabilities, displaying vigilance and insuring readiness to repel any aggression and to defend the homeland;

3. Building step-by-step the material-technical base of Socialism--it is first of all necessary to build some key industrial projects.

We are fully confident that our people, with its characteristic patriotism and revolutionary heroism, in the conditions of socialist democracy and with the aid and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will overcome the present difficulties and will achieve new successes.

Then Comrade To Huu assessed the development of relations between the VCP and the CPSU: [Begin recording in Vietnamese fading to Russian translation]

During all of these 50 years the combat solidarity between our parties and peoples has increased and grown stronger, Comrade To Huu said. This solidarity rose to a new height after the signing in 1978 of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the USSR. Now the widest prospectives for Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation have opened up in all areas. [end recording]

Our party is profoundly convinced that, being an important factor in the cause of safeguarding the building of socialism in our country, in the cause of defense of our country, the combat solidarity and all-round cooperation between the SRV and the USSR, between the VCP and the CPSU, will contribute to strengthening socialist cooperation and actively further the cause of the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

TO HUU SPEAKS ON VCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW031453 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 2 Feb 80 OW

[Text] On the occasion of the VCP's 50th founding anniversary, our station correspondent in Hanoi has interviewed Comrade To Huu, alternate member of the VCP Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee. Comrade To Huu said:

[Begin recording] Over the past 50 years of activities since its founding, the VCP has always remained loyal to proletarian internationalism and linked the Vietnamese revolution with the international Communist movement, and especially with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Great Lenin's appeal "let the proletariat throughout the world and oppressed nations unite" has been engraved in our hearts and minds, guiding all our actions. Comrade Ho Chi Minh once said: Though separated from each other by thousands of mountains, all proletarians throughout the world are members of the same family. He himself was a shining and pure symbol of this spirit of international solidarity. In its victorious struggle, our VCP has striven to worthily contribute to the world people's common revolutionary cause. All progress and successes of the Vietnamese revolution over the past 50 years have been connected with the growth and great assistance of the international Communist movement and fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union--a solid bastion of world peace and revolution and a great friend of all nations.

The militant solidarity between the VCP and the CPSU over the past 50 years, along with the Vietnam-USSR agreement on friendship and cooperation signed in 1978, has been strengthened and developed into an all-sided cooperation between our two countries. Our party is firmly convinced that the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam are a firm guarantee for the Vietnamese people's success in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. They will help further strengthen the Socialist community and will positively contribute to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

On the occasion of the VCP's 50th founding anniversary, the Vietnamese communists and our party convey to the glorious CPSU, headed by beloved and esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, and to the fraternal people of the Soviet Union their warm sentiments and sincere gratitude. We hope that the fraternal people of the Soviet Union--great Lenin's homeland--will achieve glorious successes in building the material and technical basis of Communism. [end recording]

LE DUAN REPORTS ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF VIETNAM CP

LD022232 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 3, TASS--A celebration meeting devoted to the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Vietnam was held here today. A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by P.M. Masherov was present.

Delivering a report, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan analysed the path of the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people covered over 50 years under the leadership of the Communist Party. All the victories of the people over the past 50 years, he stressed, are inseparable from the permanent support and disinterested assistance of the great Soviet Union. The course of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is aimed at the strengthening of solidarity and all-round cooperation with the USSR, with other fraternal countries of the Socialist community. We, Le Duan said, were unswervingly observing and observe the treaties and agreements that we signed with the USSR and other fraternal countries, fulfill completely our tasks in the CEMA framework.

We fully support the revolutionary cause of the Afghan people guided by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union's disinterested assistance to the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the defence of its revolutionary gains from outside interference fully meets international law and the interests of universal peace.

After the 30-year war for independence, freedom and unity of the motherland, the Vietnamese people is engaged in restoring its economy, the speaker said.

In conclusion Le Duan said that the Vietnamese people is exerting every effort to overcome the existing difficulties and to build Socialism. It is vigilantly on guard of the borders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, performs its internationalist duty and makes a worthy contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES VIETNAM CP

LD021530 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

["Congratulatory Message of CPSU Central Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 2, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee congratulated the Communists, all the working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

"The routing of the French colonialists, the defeat inflicted upon U.S. imperialism, the liberation of South Vietnam and the unification of the motherland--such are the milestones of the historic victories the Vietnamese people has won under the guidance of the Communist Party," the congratulatory message says.

"The 50-million Vietnamese people with the vigorous assistance and support of fraternal countries of the Socialist community is now tackling the tasks of creating the material and technical basis of Socialism in the scope of the entire country. The programme of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam is being implemented despite serious difficulties and obstacles created by Beijing's reactionaries that are trying to prevent the Vietnamese people from advancing along the chosen road."

"The struggle of the vietnamese people against imperialism and international reaction enjoys the sympathy and support of peoples of the whole world. The development of fraternal relations among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea causes great satisfaction. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam plays the growing role in international politics".

"By its heroic struggle for the interests of the working people, the Communist Party of Vietnam achieved great prestige among the Communists of the whole world, the message says. It declares consistently for the consolidation of unity of the international Communist and working class movement, for further rallying of countries of the Socialist community on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"The Soviet people have sincere feelings of profound respect for the glorious Communist party, the heroic people of Vietnam. Brotherly friendship that has been uniting the Soviet and Vietnamese communists over many decades is a strong foundation of all-round cooperation of the peoples of our two countries, the message says. The Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in November 1978 serves reliably these aims. The working people of the Soviet Union, regarding the assistance to Vietnam as their vital cause will continue giving Vietnam all-round support in the construction of Socialism and consolidation of independence of the motherland."

RUSAKOV ATTENDS MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATING SRV ANNIVERSARY

LD302127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] A festive meeting of the Moscow public was devoted to the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

Taking part in the meeting was Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

VIETNAMESE OLYMPICS COMMITTEE OPPOSES BOYCOTT

LD260605 Moscow TASS in English 0558 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

["Statement by the Moscow Olympic Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, January 26, TASS--Vietnamese Moscow Olympic Committee made a statement protesting against the designs of the United States and a number of other Western countries to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow.

The decision to hold the 22nd Olympic games in Moscow, the statement stresses, was taken by the International Olympic Committee and nobody has the right to revise it. The Vietnamese committee fully supports the IOC position.

The Soviet Union has carried out all the necessary preparations for the Olympiad, the statement says. All the necessary conditions have been created to ensure successful participation of the world's athletes. The Vietnamese sportsmen are actively preparing for the Olympic games in Moscow and are fully resolved to make their contribution to the success of this major sports festival of the youth of our planet, the statement says.

GENERAL ALTUNIN ATTENDS LPDR EMBASSY MOVIE

LD280907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jan 80 p 3 LD

["Correspondent" reports: "Movie Show at LPDR Embassy"]

[Text] On 21 January (In Keosavang), military attache at the Lao People's Democratic Republic Embassy to the Soviet Union, held a movie to mark the 31st anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

The guests included Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister, and also other Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers.

The military attaches at the embassies in Moscow of a number of foreign states were at the movie.

(Somkeo Nongvongsitkhi), Lao charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union, was present.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO ROMANIA

31 January Talks

LD041417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "On a Visit to Romania"]

[Text] Bucharest, 31 February--A conversation took place here today between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania.

During the conversation an exchange of opinions took place on a number of topical international problems, including problems relating to European security and the situations in the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia and the Far East. A.A. Gromyko also gave an assessment of the present state of Soviet-American relations.

The talks were attended by: on the Soviet side: V.F. Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister; and V.I. Drozdenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Romania; on the Romanian side: P. Niculescu, member the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee; and S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister.

Full Report on Discussions

LD041235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 80 p 4 LD

["On the Visit to Romania by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, paid a friendly visit to Bucharest 31 January through 2 February 1980 at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko and N. Ceausescu.

Questions of further developing Soviet-Romanian relations were examined during the talks. The sides discussed questions of the situations in Europe, the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia and the Far East, and also a number of other international problems.

Concern was expressed in connection with the complication of the international situation lately. This is a consequence of an accumulation of outstanding [nereshennykh] issues of the interference by imperialist forces in other states' internal affairs and of their [as published] policy of force and of threatening to use force in international relations.

Imperialist and reactionary forces are exploiting all this to increase military budgets, expedite long-term armaments programs and violate states' independence and sovereignty--something that is seriously intensifying the danger of war [voyennaya opasnost].

The need was stressed for resolute action in the interests of continuing the detente policy on the basis of observance of the principles of the UN Charter, including the principles of states' sovereignty and of no external interference in their internal affairs.

The sides stressed the need for the peaceful solution, through talks, of all disputed issues between states, in accordance with the norms of international relations and the demands of strengthening peace, mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples.

Particular attention was paid to the vital tasks of the struggle for the curbing of the arms race and an immediate transition to real disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

The determination of the USSR and Romania to continue, along with the other socialist states and all peace-loving forces, to seek persistently to strengthen the detente process, consolidate peace and security and develop cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, was expressed.

The implementation of the Warsaw Pact states' proposal for holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe assumes still greater topicality under present conditions. The importance of consistently implementing the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and also of preparing carefully for this fall's Madrid meeting, which is called upon to impart new impetus to the detente process and the development of cooperation among all the participating states and to contribute in particular to the adoption of effective measures for military detente and disarmament, was emphasized. The particular importance of implementing the specific proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states regarding questions of military detente and disarmament on the European Continent and throughout the world was noted.

The Soviet Union and Romania reaffirmed their support for and solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for national independence.

Mention was made of questions connected with the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which will be celebrated under the sign of intensifying the struggle by the pact states to strengthen detente, end the arms race and achieve disarmament, and to consolidate peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The sides advocated the continued holding of consultations and exchanges of opinions at various levels on issues of mutual interest in the spirit of the guiding conversations that take place during Soviet-Romanian meeting at the very highest level.

The talks were held in a frank, comradely atmosphere.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS EUROPARLIAMENT RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

LD011311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov reports: "In Different Languages"]

[Excerpt] Paris--On the day when the vote on the draft resolutions submitted was taken at the European Parliament's January session, the electronic vote-counting system broke down. But the Strasbourg Assembly is subject to other shortcomings and defects. A computer may suddenly break down but the political machine operates without any trouble. This was the case with the draft resolutions on employment and with the vote on the so-called "Afghan question" which had been railroaded onto the session agenda. As regards Afghanistan, all the signs were that the whole thing had been decided in the corridors. The platform was obviously hurrying the deputies. The vote was thus "forced" to the indignation of not only the deputies but also a broad cross section of the Paris press.

The European Parliament proved once again that it is the instrument of a certain variety of political hegemonism. Taking advantage of the rightwing majority, British Tories and FRG Christian Democrats succeeded in forcing through the assembly a document consisting of threats and insults against revolutionary Afghanistan and its friends reminiscent of the style favored during the cold war.

In the debate on the "Afghan question" many speakers showed concern for the fate of detente. In their view, precipitate action by West European countries in support of Washington's dangerous foreign policy demarches could only lead to great complications. The French communists' representatives expressed their attitude to the provocative ballyhoo clearly and firmly. Speaking on their behalf, PCF Politburo member G. Ansart said: "French communists have made their choice; they side with the Afghans striving for sovereignty and progress." The PCF delegates refused to take part in the vote on the so-called "Afghan question."

Inspired and prompted by U.S. diplomacy, reactionary political forces in West Europe are obviously falling into line with Washington. At a time when British Prime Minister M. Thatcher is the only unconditional supporter of the "Carter doctrine" in West Europe, London's emissaries and their fellowthinkers from the FRG succeeded in forcing on the assembly a resolution which sounds as if it was composed by Brzezinski himself. The "West European solidarity" with the United States demonstrated in this way, in circumvention of the national parliaments, is thus spelled out.

Discussions in the European Parliament are conducted in different languages, with simultaneous interpreters helping the deputies to understand each other. But it is as clear as can be that the Strasbourg assembly's reactionary majority speaks a language alien to the spirit of detente and scorns the vital interests of the overwhelming majority of West Europeans, who espouse the policy of peace and friendship among peoples.

BANI-SADR SWORN IN AS FIRST PRESIDENT OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

LD042144 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 4, TASS--Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who received the majority of votes in the presidential election in Iran on January 25, was today sworn in as the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reported Tehran Radio.

KHOMEYNI SENDS MESSAGE TO MOURNERS, UN GROUP TO INVESTIGATE SHAH

LD050716 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 4, TASS--Hundreds of thousands of people in the Iranian capital today went to the Behesht-e Zahra Cemetary to pay homage to the memory of patriots who fell at the hands of the shah's butchers. A message from Ayatollah Khomeyni to the Iranian people was read out at the meeting. He called on Iranians to continue the struggle against American imperialism and Zionism and said that Iran came out in support of national liberation movements, in particular, the struggle of Arab peoples which have fallen victim to the criminal policy of Israel and the United States.

The Islamic Revolutionary Council has accepted the proposal by the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to set up an international commission to investigate the crimes committed by the former shah and his ilk against the Iranian people. The creation of the commission, which will include representatives of Iran and other countires selected by Kurt Waldheim, may become an effective step along the road of solving the problem of American hostages, it was stated by N. Salami, the official spokesman of Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Kuwait, February 4, TASS--We do not fear the U.S. threats to impose an economic blockage on our country, Iran's ambassador in Kuwait 'Ali Shams Ardakani said in an interview to the Kuwait newspaper AL-WATAN. Today, he went on, we satisfy 85 percent of our requirement in food ourselves. In addition to this Iran is an oil-producing country whose economy does not depend entirely on oil, and which can produce itself many types of manufactured goods. In case of need, Ardakani noted, we will be able to buy all what we want in neighbouring countries with which we have trade and economic agreements. Proceeding from this, the ambassador said in conclusion, we regard the threats of an economic blockade as "ludicrous". The United States will not succeed in isolating Iran.

SOVIET MUSLIMS LEAVE FOR TEHRAN TO CELEBRATE HOLIDAY

LD051112 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 4, TASS--representatives of Moslem clergy of the Soviet Union have departed today by plane to Tehran at the invitation of a group of Iran's religious figures. They will take part in festivities to mark the coming of the 15th century of Hegira as well as the first anniversary of the revolution in Iran.

Sheikh Allashukur Pashayev, deputy chairman of the Ecclesiastical Department of Moslems of Transcaucasia--one of the participants in the visit--told a TASS correspondent before flying: "I am glad to have this opportunity to visit Tehran in the remarkable days of the history of Islam--on the eve of the 15th century of Hegira. He explained that "this event is broadly marked by all Soviet Moslems".

"I congratulate Iran's Moslems on the first anniversary of their revolution which has enabled the people who have shaken off the heavy yoke of the shah regime to embark on building a new life in the anciety Islamic country," the religious figure said.

BOBOSLOVSKIY REITERATES LENIN'S ISLAM POLICY, 'COOPERATION'

LD011917 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Talk by Dr Viktor Bogoslovskiy, doctor of historical sciences, in the new Radio Peace and Progress talk service "The Historic Bankrupcy of the Enemies of Leninism"]

[Text] Dr Bogoslovskiy says that revolutionary changes are taking place in the Middle East and are destroying the order of imperialist trusteeship of the region. The Iranian and Afghan revolutions and the growth of the movement of democratic-patriotic masses in other Islamic countries confirm once again the predictions of Lenin, the leader of all working people, who said that the peoples' struggle for liberation will inevitably turn against imperialism and capitalism.

The triumph of Leninist ideas on social progress rouses the fierceness of the imperialist camp. Imperialist propaganda is making desperate efforts to cast doubts on Lenin and his victorious teachings. Reactionary Western ideologists such as (Kolartz) (Levinthal) and others claim that Lenin was hostile to Islam. Carter recently tried to accuse the Soviet Union of this--the same Soviet Union which firmly pursues a Leninist foreign policy.

Naturally the imperialists are spreading such lies because as they gradually lose their neocolonialist positions in the Islamic world they try to isolate it from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, thus leaving it alone to face the forces of imperialism and war and allowing them to suppress national liberation revolutions. Hence the repeated fabrications aimed at distorting Leninist Soviet policy toward Islamic countries.

The great Lenin also established a firm basis for Soviet friendship with Islamic peoples and countries. One of the cornerstones of this policy was the respect of Lenin and his party for Islam as a religion and the assistance provided to Muslim peoples in defending spiritual and cultural values. One of the most important acts of Soviet foreign policy made possible by the October Revolution was the special call addressed to all Muslim working people in Russia and the East. Lenin's government, which totally supported the Muslim working people--about whom Lenin wrote that their mosques had been destroyed and their customs and beliefs had been violated--told them that their beliefs, customs and national and cultural institutions were henceforth free and inviolate. Lenin instructed all communists and revolutionaries to respect the peoples' religious feelings. He said that the communists are struggling for complete freedom of belief and absolutely respect real religious belief so long as this belief is not practiced through violence and deceit. He pointed out that the people's religious beliefs need not be an obstacle to their fruitful cooperation with the USSR and to their joint struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress.

Lenin wrote: The unity of the working people's revolutionary struggle for the creation of a paradise on earth is more important to us than the unity of the proletariat's opinion concerning heaven's paradise. The foreign political activity of the CPSU is based precisely on these Leninist principles. The USSR has always supported the Muslims of Asia and Africa in their anti-imperialist liberation struggle and since the start of the Israeli aggression it has sided with the Arab countries and provided them with aid in order to consolidate their defensive capabilities.

Soviet Muslims and all Soviet citizens call for the realization of the just demands of the Palestinian Arab people, the elimination of the Israeli occupation in Jerusalem and the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the Arab lands they occupy. The USSR welcomed the Iranian revolution, which is also described as an Islamic revolution. It also supports the Afghan revolution, in which patriotic Muslim citizens are participating. As is known, the USSR is developing all-round friendly cooperation with many Muslim countries and is working for their social and economic progress. This is specifically in accordance with Lenin's teachings and instructions. The attempts by imperialism and reaction to undermine the friendship between Lenin's homeland and the Islamic countries are definitely doomed.

JORDAN'S HUSSAYN HITS LINOWITZ MISSION IN SUPPORT OF SEPARATE DEAL

LD031751 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] London, February 3, TASS--Attempts of the U.S. administration to draw in the separate collusion between Israel and Egypt other Arab states have flopped again. Special representative of the U.S. President Linowitz left Herzliyya, Israel, where the talks were held between representatives of Egypt, Israel and the United States on the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians. He went to London to meet the king of Jordan and then went to Saudi Arabia. His aim was obviously to persuade the king of Jordan and leaders of Saudi Arabia to stop boycotting the tripartite deal that had been concluded behind the backs of Arabs. Both in London and Riyadh Linowitz suffered failures.

After the talks with Linowitz in the British capital, King Hussayn said in an interview with the newspaper OBSERVER that the solution of the Middle East problem fully depends on the recognition of the right of the Palestinians to the Palestinian territory. He expressed the opinion that the United States is basing the Middle East policy on the notorious "initiative" of As-Sadat that started with his visit to the occupied Jerusalem and on the Camp David agreements. He said this course is doomed to failure.

The king of Jordan emphasized the fact that such a course is aimed at the participation of only two parties to the Middle Eastern conflict in deciding only the Egyptian-Israeli aspects of the problem, while the Palestinians and a number of countries on whom this conflict has a direct bearing are kept apart from this process. He said Israel showed absolutely obvious recalcitrance by making open claims to all the territories of Palestine and to the Golan Heights belonging to Syria as being part of the state of Israel. The plan of the "administrative autonomy" suggested by Tel Aviv is aimed at placing the occupied territories under "Israel's umbrella" for ever. This, naturally, is absolutely unacceptable to us and cannot serve as a basis in settling the crisis, King Hussayn stressed. He pointed out that the process of settlement was launched by the United States from a wrong starting point.

Linowitz was given an even sharper rebuttal in Riyadh. He even had to shorten his stay in Saudi Arabia because of a very cold reception that he was given by leaders of Saudi Arabia.

According to reports coming here, during the talks with Crown Prince Fahd and Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, special representative of the U.S. President was told that Saudi Arabia's position of boycotting the Egyptian-Israeli separate deals remains unchanged. The talks proceeded in the atmosphere of differences. The Saudi side noted that Arabs do not agree to the United States' Middle East course on a number of basic problems, including the question of self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine.

TIMOSHKIN COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI DELEGATION VISIT TO RIYADH

LD042336 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Timoshkin commentary in "Window on the Arab World" Program]

[Text] A special mission, led by Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, arrived in Riyadh today. This was reported by the Saudi NEWS AGENCY without saying how long the American statesmen are staying in the country, nor did it mention the topics which the leading figures of Washington will discuss with members of the family of the Saudi king. Nevertheless, political observers believe that the U.S. representatives will raise in Riyadh matters connected with the coordination of joint acts of sabotage against both the Afghan and the Iranian revolutions. This conclusion is reached by observers and is based on the fact that Washington is sternly frightening Riyadh with the so-called perils threatening the present Saudi regime in light of the triumph of both the popular revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan.

Moreover, observers are convinced that Brzezinski will again try to greatly influence Riyadh in an attempt to compel it to change its extremely negative stand on the Camp David agreements and on the infamous Palestinian self-administration, as well as on Cairo's policy which is aimed at total rapprochement with Israel. Linowitz, the special envoy of the U.S. President to the Middle East, made a similar attempt a few days ago. But observers point out that this attempt did not have any noteworthy success, since Riyadh is also calling nowadays for a settlement of the crisis in the Middle East--a settlement that would lead to the liberation of all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including eastern Jerusalem. It also calls for the total realization of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state.

ANDREYEV DISCUSSES EXPULSION OF EXPERTS FROM EGYPT

LD312103 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian president has declared his intention to expel the Soviet experts working in the main sectors of Egyptian industry and in the sphere of culture. He did not mention the reason for this decision but this is due to well-understood considerations. The reasons are unfounded because the Soviet experts [word indistinct] themselves only in a positive manner and worked sincerely and self-sacrificingly, offering Egypt assistance in the development of major sectors of the national industry and the training of national cadres.

Soviet experts, by participating in the construction of factories in Egypt, made every effort, over and above their contractual obligations, to teach the Egyptians how to use modern equipment and to train skilled workers and experts to replace them when they leave. An example of this is the gigantic Aswan power complex in Aswan. This is totally run by Egyptian experts. In Aswan there are only five Soviet experts to supervise the functioning of the electrical units and offer engineering advice when necessary. This is the case concerning Aswan, which some years ago used to be totally run by Soviet experts. Where did these Egyptian national cadres come from? Many of them were directly trained on site at Aswan. Many obtained the necessary training in Soviet plants and power-stations.

The anti-Sovietism which is being encouraged in every way by the current Egyptian leadership has been used on more than one occasion as a pretext by some people to cast doubt on the type of work carried out by Soviet experts in an effort to please the authorities. The most hostile Egyptian economists used to invite advisers from the United States, Japan and other countries to give their opinions on the Soviet projects and the work of the Soviet experts. What was the result? On every occasion these Egyptians heard the highest praise for the projects sent by the Soviet Union and were advised to work according to what the Russians said.

In view of all this we cannot but be astonished by President as-Sadat's intention to expel the Soviet experts. This cannot be regarded other than as an obvious lack of principle imposed by sudden and narrow-minded considerations and a desire to please American friends and protectors who have waged a clamorous anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

As for the Soviet Union, it has never forced its experts on anybody. There is no unemployment in the Soviet Union. The assignment of an expert to another country at its request is regarded as the mere fulfillment of an international duty and a manifestation of international solidarity. Whoever tries to make the expulsion of the Soviet experts look like a punishment for the Soviet Union will make a mistake because he does not harm the Soviet Union but his own economy.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS DELIBERATIONS OF 'PAN-ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS'

LD311501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Resolute Condemnation"]

[Text] Tripoli, 23 January--A session of the Pan-Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat has finished work here. The session participants discussed the Secretariat's 1980 work plan and questions of the international situation in general and also the situation in the Near East in the light of attempts by American imperialism, Israel and the Egyptian regime to foist on the Arabs the Camp David accords and the plan for so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians.

The session, the final communique published here stresses, resolutely condemned the actions of the United States and its NATO allies and described them as a return to "cold war" times and a renewal of the arms race. This policy was reflected, in particular, in the decision to deploy new types of American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, in the creation of new American military bases in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and in attempts to organize aggressive blocs in various regions of the world.

The provocative ballyhoo which has been created around recent events in Iran and the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan's progressive government, the document notes, forms part of the plans of world imperialism, which is trying to whip up tension throughout the world and above all in the Near and Middle East. This ballyhoo also pursues the goal of distracting the attention of Arab and Muslim peoples from their main task--the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem--and from the "normalization" of Israeli-Egyptian relations. It is aimed at undermining the Arab countries' unity and the friendship linking the Arab peoples with their strategic allies--the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The communique exposes U.S. attempts to present itself in the role of defender of peace and security and to intimidate the world with the "Soviet military threat." In reality, the document stresses, it is the United States which is weaving plots against the revolution in Iran and granting Israel sophisticated arms to strengthen the occupation of Arab lands.

A special danger to the cause of peace in the Near East and throughout the world, it goes on to say, is created by Washington's steps aimed at knocking together a reactionary military bloc directed against the Arab national liberation movement and against Iran and Afghanistan.

The session participants called for the strengthening of the Arab peoples' unity in the struggle against American imperialism's designs in the region and against the Camp David accords. They also indicated the need to fulfill the decisions of the Arab summit conferences in Baghdad and Tunis, to intensify the isolation of the Egyptian regime and to adopt political and economic sanctions against the United States.

The session expressed its complete support for the decisions of the Damascus conference of foreign ministers of countries participating in the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front--decisions aimed at frustrating the Camp David accords. The Pan-Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat also declared its solidarity with the Palestinians' struggle for their legitimate rights with Syria, and with the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, which are rebuffing Israeli aggression.

The forum participants called on the Arab countries' peoples to give political and material assistance to progressive and patriotic forces in Egypt, above all the National Progressive (Left) Party and also to stage general strikes and protest demonstrations on 26 January--the day of the "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

The Pan-Arab People's Congress Permanent Secretariat, the document says in conclusion, declares its support for the Iranian revolution and the progressive Government of Afghanistan, which are fighting for their freedom, independence and security. It also called for the all-round strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Arab peoples and the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, the forces of liberation, democracy and progress throughout the world and the nonalinement movement.

GOODPASTER FAILS TO ENLIST ARGENTINA IN GRAIN EMBARGO

LD011300 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Negotiations on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union are being held in Buenos Aires. Viktor Pershin, chairman of the Soveksportkhleb enterprise, is leading the Soviet delegation.

At the opening of the cereal auctions last Tuesday Argentina announced its willingness to sell 5 million tons of cereals to the Soviet Union. The decision was taken following the visit of General Goodpaster, special envoy of the U.S. President to Argentina. The general tried to involve Argentina in the campaign of economic intimidation against the Soviet Union. Brazil and Uruguay also have rejected U.S. pressure.

SALVADORAN JUNTA FAILS TO SOLVE 'REAL PROBLEMS'

PA021403 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Valentin Mashkin commentary]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. My commentary today is dedicated to El Salvador. The situation of that Central American country has become so tense that the some local residents and foreign observers are already talking of the possibility of a civil war breaking out. (?This view is held) by the EFE correspondent in El Salvador. For the time being I personally do not share that view because I do not think it is sufficiently clear in which direction the [words indistinct] of the Salvadoran (?events) which are constantly occurring.

However, I would not totally exclude that possibility because the tension among the political faction is so great and the polarization of the political forces is so dramatic. Furthermore, the problems which led to the current political and social crisis remain unsolved. Those problems include the maintenance of real power by the oligarchy, the unjust distribution of national wealth, the lack of land for peasants while landowners own huge estates and other similar problems.

Meanwhile, the civilian-military junta which seized power 3 months ago after the overthrow of the Romero dictatorship [words indistinct]. (?It does not) take any (word indistinct] steps in the direction of radical reforsm. [Words indistinct] what it will do in the country. Moreover, the junta acts almost in agreement with the rightwing as occurred for example 1 week ago during the (?repression) of the peaceful antigovernment demonstration. [Words indistinct] The government tries to (?shirk) its responsibility in this slaughter. It says it maintains neutrality in the confrontation between the leftist and rightist forces. But if this is neutrality [words indistinct]. It is a neutrality favorable to the oligarchy and the rightist sector of the officers.

[Words indistinct] William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, during his Central American visit, described the Salvadoran Government as reformist and progressive. [Words indistinct] Judging from President Carter's statements to Congress yesterday, the United States is planning to increase aid to El Salvador. Washington hopes to [word indistinct] the Salvadoran revolutionary process although it seems to me that in the light of the dramatic development of events in that Central American country, the lack of reality in those efforts is completely evident.

SOVIET MUSLIM LEADER DENOUNCES U.S. CAMPAIGN

LD021336 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In Moscow there has been a meeting of a committee that is preparing festivities among Muslims in the Soviet Union for the beginning of the 15th century of Hegira. The festivities will be held in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, in September. A statement issued at the meeting calls on Muslims all over the world to step up efforts in the struggle for world peace and social progress. Here is a statement which Shaykh Husubkhan Shakirov of the Soviet Muslim community made for Radio Moscow: [begin recording in vernacular, fading into English translation]

Shaykh Shakirov says that Muslims in the Soviet Union, just as in the rest of the world, want to celebrate this tremendous event, the arrival of the new century. An Islamic conference, to be held in Tashkent, will be keynoted by a call that the 15th century Hegira must become a century of peace and friendship between nations. At our meeting in Moscow, says Shaykh Shakirov, we expressed concern over the worsening of the international situation. Reactionary forces led by the United States are building up tensions and steering toward a revival of the cold war. They are trying to split the Islamic world, to undermine its unity.

In alliance with Israeli Zionists, with the traitor of the Arab nation As-Sadat, and with Chinese hegemonists, the American imperialists have launched a slanderous campaign around the Islamic revolution in Iran and the social and political changes in Afghanistan. Posing as champions of Islam and Muslims, notes Shaykh Shakirov, the American media has raised an outcry over the fraternal Soviet assistance to the Afghan people at the request of the legitimate Government of Afghanistan in keeping with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and in accordance with the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter.

The American imperialists and their supporters are making every effort to break the solidarity of Islamic countries and to spread suspicion and hostility among the Muslims. They would like to put again a yoke of subservient regimes on the Iranian and Afghan peoples. But the peoples of Iran and Afghanistan, notes Shaykh Shakirov, are determined to defend their freedom.

Raised in the spirit of the holy principles of Islam, Muslims in the Soviet Union side with the peoples who struggle for national emancipation against imperialist aggression and oppression. Soviet Muslims again pledge their fraternal solidarity with the freedom loving peoples of Democratic Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. We urge the peoples of the Islamic world and the peace-minded public to increase their support for the struggle of the Arab people for a fair solution of the Middle East problem, for the liberation of Israeli-occupied Arab lands, and for insuring the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine to create their own sovereign state.

We call on all people of good will to step up support for the social transformations in Iran and Afghanistan, to denounce actions of imperialist and hegemonistic forces who are trying to worsen international tensions and to whip up the arms race. We call on Muslims of the world to rally in the struggle that we might see in the 15th century Hegira in an atmosphere of peace and turn it into a century of fraternal friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between nations on the basis of appeals of the Holy Koran and of the Sunnah of Prophet Mohammad. [end recording]

Muslim Leaders' Declaration

LD312314 Moscow TASS in English 2254 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 31, TASS--The Soviet Moslems again declared their fraternal solidarity with the freedom-loving peoples of Afghanistan and Iran and sincerely wished to these people big successes in the construction of modern independent and prosperous states, says the declaration by Moslem leaders of the USSR, adopted today by the preparatory committee for the jubilee conference on the coming 15th Hegira century.

The Soviet Moslems decided to hold in Shavval month, of year 1400, by the Moslem calendar (September 1980) an Islamic conference in Tashkent under the slogan "15th Hegira Century To Become the Century of Peace and Friendship Between Nations."

Members of the preparatory committee--Moslem leaders in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the European part of the USSR, Siberia, the Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia and other religious leaders, in their declaration noted with concern that "on the eve of 15th Hegira century the world faces a severe ordeal--the serious aggravation of the international situation."

The declaration condemn the action of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces "leading to the revival of cold war, trying to split the Islamic world and undermine its unity."

"Trying to distract the attention of the world public from their hegemonic plans, the imperialist circles of the USA in alliance with Israeli Zionists, the traitor of the Arab nation, As-Sadat, and Chinese hegemonists, started a campaign of slander against the Iranian revolution and social and political changes in Afghanistan."

"Disguising themselves as 'defenders of Islam' and Moslems, U.S. leaders are fanning a noisy racket around the fraternal aid given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people in answer to the repeated requests of the legitimate Afghanistan Government, under the Afghan-Soviet treaty of 1978 and in accordance with the spirit and letter of the UN Charter. They are distorting the meaning of Soviet friendly steps, trying to undermine the solidarity between the Islamic countries and create suspicion and hostility among the Moslems," says the declaration.

"On behalf of the Moslem organizations of the USSR we express our full support of the actions of peace-loving forces, coming out against imperialist intrigues. We appeal to all Islamic peoples, to all peace-loving public to strengthen their support of the struggle of the Arab peoples for a just solution of the Middle East problem, the liberation of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to a sovereign state in their motherland."

The declaration contains an appeal to all the followers of Islam and other religions, to all people of goodwill to step up their support of the revolutionary changes in Iran and Afghanistan and condemn the actions of imperialist and hegemonist forces which are trying to undermine detente and escalate the arms race.

The declaration ends with an appeal to the Moslems throughout the world to unite "in their struggle for meeting the 15th Hegira century in peace, and, guided by the Holy Koran and Sunnah of the Prophet Mohammad, to turn it into the century of friendship, good-neighbourly relations and cooperation between nations."

PROGRAM ANALYZES 'DIFFICULTIES' IN SOVIET ECONOMY

LD041101 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow in English to North America at 2300 on 3 February carries the program "Thinking Out Loud," in which Paula Garb, Boris Belitskiy and Vladimir Pozner discuss a recent bureau of statistics report on economic development in 1979.

Pozner says the report shows general growth and progress in the economy in the last quarter of 1979 as well as some problems, in agriculture, in energy and in construction, "but on the whole, considering the difficulties of 1979, the report shows the Soviet economy has held up quite well in what I would call a sea--if you look at the world--a sea of economic problems." Belitskiy says the report confirms that there have been very substantial strides in economic and social progress: In particular, despite adverse factors, "the grain harvest was quite sufficient to insure uninterrupted bread supplies throughout the country". As to grain prospects for this year, Pozner remarks that "it is very difficult to say--we're only in January--but I think that all in all they look good. We've had a mild winter, we've had a lot of snow. These are important things for a good harvest in the summer (?and) the late fall. So far things are looking much better than they did a year ago or even 3 years ago. I say one or three because 3 years ago we had good weather conditions."

The panel then begins to talk about problems in the economy. Belitskiy said some of the results were slightly disappointing: "The production of coal, the production of rolled metal, chemical fertilizers, metalcutting tools, paper and cement were below target. This is also true of certain other areas. Well, first of all, I would like to put these shortfalls in their proper perspective. Now some people may have got the idea that, say, the production of chemical fertilizers and cement were somewhere, well, at rock bottom. But consider, say, what Soviet production of, well let's say cement, is like despite the slight shortfall. And here, I'm afraid, I'll have to give you a few figures. In 1913 this country was producing 13 percent of the cement produced in the United States, only 13 percent; in 1950 it produced 26 percent of America's output--28 per cent; in 1970 production reached 98 percent of America's--(?that's 98 percent in 1970)--and in 1978, that's the year before last, Soviet production soared to 174 percent of America's." In response to a question from Garb, Belitskiy says that American production of cement had not slowed down at the same time. The same trend can be seen in fertilizers production, for instance, "so you see all these shortfalls that we speak about and that we're disappointed with and that we're grumbling about are very, very minor when viewed in the context of the general growth trend."

Garb says she is interested in transportation but Pozner says energy is a much more serious problem than transportation. "The problem we have in the energy area is related directly to the fact of the main industries still being situated in the western part of the country, that is, in the European part and in the Urals, whereas the sources of energy, of oil and gas, [words indistinct] the newer sources and the best ones, are way up in the northeast, northeastern Siberia, and there is the problem of transporting, of getting that energy from way up there to the west, and that means laying pipes through some extremely hard areas which include frost and permafrost and all that. And there we have a problem and there's been a slight drop in production of energy. (?That) in fact is a serious one. We are not quite satisfied with what we've done in that area. I would say that, along with some of the agricultural problems we've had, these are probably the most serious. not transportation."

Garb says she is interested in transportation because "it's my understanding that railways and the Ministry of Railways has fallen short of connecting this large country with these new development areas and we're not distributing...."

Leaving the transportation question, Belitskiy says: "Although the figures that we have just had from the central statistical office are some very impressive, some slightly disappointing, as we have just said, there are certain facts in that report which I personally think are very, very significant because they relate to what you might call a qualitative improvement in economic performance and I think this is a trend to be watched. Now, let me give some examples, one example: The unit power of many machines has increased. Another, many new types of machines have gone into production and above all a big stride has been made in automation. Now, the reason all this seems important to me is because I take it as a herald of big improvements that are so to speak in the pipeline as a result of very fundamental changes that are being made in economic planning and management. What I am saying is this: That it's true, and we are not hiding this, that lately there has been a certain slowing down of Soviet economic growth. There have been delays in introducing scientific and technological developments, what is called a development hump by economists, and the amount of unfinished construction has increased quite disturbingly. Now, all this prompted a great deal of economic rethinking, set in motion I would say by the 25th Communist Party Convention back in 1976, which stated frankly that the steadily expanding national economy was finding itself cramped by the existing economic mechanism. The reasons for this were numerous. They included an undue emphasis on purely quantitative growth targets without sufficient consideration for more intensive methods of economic activity. Another fault consisted in underestimating ultimate results such as actual deliveries to consumers, rather than mere output in tons, bushels or what have you. Then there was the insufficient emphasis on actual commissioning of new plant rather than mere construction programs. And finally, there were various loopholes that enabled industrial managers to report satisfactory performance despite inefficient use of resources. Now, it was a careful analysis of all this in the past few years plus practical experiments in employing new planning and management methods that have suggested ways of improving the economic mechanism and the basic trend now is towards gauging performance on the basis of the actual satisfaction of society's need and making more efficient use of resources and some of the facts in this latest report suggest to me that we are on the way to achieving that."

Pozner says: "And there is an interesting thing that has happened over the years. We have what I think is one of the greatest achievements of any society and that is guaranteed work. Everyone has a job guaranteed by the Constitution; not only a job but a job that relates to the person's education, professional training, inclinations and so on. Now, of course that is a wonderful thing. But gradually we have come to a point where people--how should I put it--they are not afraid of not having a job and we have what are called "flyers" in Russian, which means people who (?quit off) one job and go find another anywhere and this is specially typical of factory workers. If they don't like what the foreman says, if they don't like something they say "the hell with you", they walk off and they get a job elsewhere. This creates very serious problems--economic problems-- and people have been thinking, I mean people up in the higher echelons, what do you do? You can't--some people have suggested:

Well let's have some unemployment--but we figure we can't do that because after all one of socialism's greatest achievements is the fact that people have jobs. So recently there has been a joint decision of the government and the Soviet Communist Party and the trade unions, the gist of which is that if a person changes a job more than twice a year, which is a pretty high rate, that person loses his seniority and what that means is eventually that that person is not going to get the same kind of sick-leave payments and he's not going to get the same kind of retirement pension because he won't have seniority and seniority is an important factor. Workers who work for more than 15 years in one place, then you get more money for your seniority than you would otherwise. [as received]. And the idea is to keep the average man, the worker, from thumbing his nose at management whenever he feels like it and just walking off. That's one of the drawbacks I would say of socialism, the fact that guaranteed work gives the worker greater freedom in the sense that he can just do what he wants but it has its negative side as we have seen.

The panel winds up the program by citing figures relating to improvements in pay and housing.

RAILROAD MINISTRY PARTY AKTIV MEETING DISCUSSION

LD011013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Yu. Makhrin report: "When a Great Deal Has Been Entrusted: A Ministry's Communists Discuss Tasks in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum's Decisions;" the first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] As is known the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum sharply criticized the work of the railroad transport which is not insuring the fulfillment of plans for the transportation of very important freight. "A considerable share of the blame for this rests with Comrade I.G. Pavlovskiy and also other leaders of the ministry," said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. "It is their obligation to put the railroads in order without delay and to strengthen discipline at all levels."

Our correspondent's notes from a meeting of the party aktiv of the sector's headquarters and which we publish hereunder, give an account of how communists at the Ministry of Railways understand their tasks for implementing the CPSU Central Committee plenum's decisions.

Moscow--Just how do you define the USSR's railroad? When giving an account of the plight of the USSR's railroads, workers from the Ministry of Railways use truly astronomical figures. In the past 4 years 14.8 billion tons of freight have been sent by rail. Though possessing only 11 percent of the world's total length of railroads our railroad workers execute over half the world's total shipments.

The people rightly call the network of railroads which crisscross the map of our motherland, the country's steel arteries. Arteries though, if we use V. Dal's figurative definition, are the blood vessels that carry the fighting spirit. It is on them that depends the correct "blood circulation" of the Soviet economy's mighty organism. "Arteriosclerosis" even in only one or two sectors of the route have a disastrous effect on the affairs of many enterprises: Powerful machinery and production lines come to a standstill. [paragraph continues]

It is not just of late that arrhythmia in the economic artery has been brought to light. And the main reason for this is known: The railroads and their production base have not developed at sufficiently rapid rates and are clearly falling behind the swift growth of the economy. Perceiving the difficulties that had begun to appear, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers in 1977 adopted a special resolution on measures to develop railroad transport. And although neither the Ministry of Railways nor Gosplan insured its due implementation, all railroads in 1979 had a great technical potential than in the previous year. However $1.5 million tons less freight was transported. How can this be explained?

Of course railroad workers have a right to make a number of just complaints against USSR Gosplan and their associates--other ministries and departments. But here at the party aktiv meeting none of the communists who spoke tried to attribute the failures to other people's mistakes and omissions. And the tone of the conversation was set by the keynote speaker, Minister I. Pavlovskiy. He analyzed the work of the sector's headquarters from a position of high party-minded exactingness.

We cannot accept any sort of references to the full utilization of throughput and shipment capacity, a shortage in cars and locomotives, the absence of spare parts, a shortage of cadres and so forth, said the minister. There are of course objective difficulties in transport. But they can by no means be used to justify the acute deterioration of work in 1979. The main reason for the fall in shipments is the low exactingness toward cadres, and the weak personal responsibility for plan fulfillment on the part of leaders of a number of the ministry's railroads and main administrations.

The meeting's participants spoke with concern and exactingness and self-critically about what must be done to improve--and, what is more, in the immediate future--the state of affairs in transport and how to make fuller use of the creative potential of each employee in the ministry's apparatus, and of the strength of its party organization's influence. The speakers reached the sole possible conclusion: In order to put the railroads in order in many cases no capital investment is required. What is required is simply good management, improved organization, precision, initiative and a high degree of responsibility for assigned work. A heated but businesslike debate took place from this viewpoint.

The ministry's workers have been entrusted with running a gigantic and complex economic unit. How though do they fulfill their official duties? This is the main topic of the sessions of the sector headquarters' party committee and Bureau and of meetings of communists and party aktivs. But today's conversation is, as they say, of a special nature: It is without a shadow of empty rhetoric: It is specific, names are named and it is impartial. Truly, much is expected of someone who has been given a great deal!

In the third quarter of last year an unprecedentedly busy situation, as one of the speakers put it, developed on the railroads in the east of the country: There was an extraordinary buildup of surplus freightcars there. The lamentable outcome was that jams developed in the traffic flow.

We do not, of course, have any surplus cars. And once an excessive buildup of freightcars has formed in one part of the country, it means that in another part of the country there is an acute shortage with all the ensuing consequences. [paragraph continues]

So why has an anomaly so costly for our state been possible in our planned economy? Did some natural disaster occur which immediately paralyzed the railroad network? Maybe the fierce frosts of January 1979 which everyone remembers and to which certain negligent economic managers are fond of referring, are to blame here as well. No, no, all this is the consequence primarily of shortcomings and omissions in the planning of shipments by the ministries and Gossnab. The chiefs of the Far Eastern, East Siberian and Krasnoyarsk railroads are also to blame.

However certain employees in the Main Freight Administration and the Main Traffic Administration have also turned out to be unequal to the occasion. As the keynote speaker noted, they not only did not display any degree of skill in managing the transportation process but were unable resolve even ordinary, everyday operational tasks, meekly accepted violations of technical discipline, did not keep an eye on the implementation of the railroad traffic schedule and did not organize the work of the locomotive pool in a satisfactory manner. Communists V. Volkov, S. Ratin and L. Godun, deputy chiefs of the Main Traffic Administration were criticized at the party aktiv meeting for this.

When talking about the qualities which must be inherent in a modern workers in the management sphere, the speakers singled out the art of forseeing events and thus averting undesirable occurrences. Unfortunately not everyone succeeds in this. The following example, in particular, was cited by the speakers. Throughout last year the Uralkaliy combine was in a state of high fever. Its output--valuable fertilizers which farmers are impatient to get hold of--accumulated there in enormous quantities.

Now this is precisely the price paid for the lack of coordination in the activities of the combine's workers and those of the Chusovskoye branch of the Sverdlovsk Railroad, for a blunder by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Railways. They knew that the combine would grow and develop. But they did not prepare for this. Reflecting on facts of this kind, the meeting's participants appealed to the ministry's party committee and the subdivisions' party organizations to take greater and more specific pains over fostering in workers a sense of great responsibility for their assigned tasks.

Crucial tasks face the apparatus of the Ministry of Railways in improving planning and increasing the impact of the economic mechanism on enhancing production efficiency and work quality. Scientific work in the sector will have to make a large contribution to this.

The meeting devoted a great deal of attention to the state of executive discipline. Its standard, said party committee secretary G. Yefimov, inspectorate chief N. Stepanov and others, does not meet current requirements. The implementation of party and government directives, collegium decisions and the minister's orders is still frequently frustrated. Thus the Main Traffic Administration was given the assignment of improving shipment techniques. In accordance with this the main administration was obliged to closely monitor the "pulse" of one hundred major marshaling stations and actively and efficiently influence the situation developing here. The task was clear: to reduce the average idle time of freightcars in transit. But as yet this remains only on paper.

The collegium has called a number of leaders to account. But, the speakers asked reasonably, surely these facts require evaluation by the party? Of course they do. But still by no means all of them become the topic of exacting discussion at the party Bureau sessions and meetings of the administrations' communists. After all, the cultivation of a high sense of responsibility is inconceivable without a high exactingness.

The meeting's participants spoke with warmth and concern about that very important reserve for improving the work of the railroads--advanced experience. Its economic potential is enormous. This is convincingly borne out, for example, by the achievements of the collective of the Lyublino marshaling station collective in reducing the idle time of cars, and of the Moscow Railroad in accelerating the delivery of freight by increasing the weight and length of trains (initiatives approved by the CPSU Central Committee). The figure is remarkable: In 1978 Muscovites transported about 40 million tons of freight by heavy trains. Now they are striving to dispatch 8,000-ton trains rather than 6,000-ton trains.

Another enormous reserve for improving matters is the experience of Odessa and Leningrad railroad workers who organized close creative cooperation with the workers of other modes of transport, and of Solvychegodsk station's collective in improving the maintenance and repair of locomotives. The ministry's communists, the speakers noted, must disseminate innovators' experience more actively.

Many people spoke with alarm about the increase in the paper flow within the ministry. Leaders of subdivisions, for example, in the Main Administration for Material and Technical Supply, and in the Main Administration for the Repair of Rolling Stock and for the Production of Spare Parts substituted official correspondence via--the minister and his deputies for routine, businesslike production contacts and exchanges. This is what overcautiousness leads to! And because of this the solution of important questions was frequently delayed.

All the speches at the meeting contained an appeal to persistently foster in workers business-like efficiency, a socialist enterprising nature and a creative approach to matters. Party meetings and reports by communists are required to make a considerable contribution to this. However a spirit of true exactingness has still not been established in all of the sector headquarters' party organizations. And the ministry's party committee should also step up control over the work of the management appartus.

A collective search was conducted at the Ministry of Railways party activ meeting for effective ways of improving matters. It is thought that this critical approach to the work style of communists--of leaders and specialists--and intolerance of shortcomings will promote the successful implementation by railroad workers of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.

COAL MINISTRY COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES RESULTS, TASKS

LD311339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An expanded session of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry Collegium held 25 January discussed the results of the fulfillment of the 1979 state plan and socialist pledges and the tasks of the sector's collectives to fulfill the 1980 plan in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the theses and conclusions contained in the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The report was delivered by Minister B.F. Bratchenko.

The collegium resolved to focus collectives' attention on seeking out and utilizing internal reserves for increasing output and saving material, energy and manpower resources and on the speediest introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production. Measures were outlined to improve the work of the sector's enterprises.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers took part in the collegium's work.

LAND RECLAMATION AND WATER CONSERVANCY AKTIV VIEWS TASKS

LD012227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy report]

[Text] The conference of the aktiv of the USSR and Reclamation and Water Conservancy is continuing its work in Moscow today. Our correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy is at the microphone:

The conference is being attended by representatives of all major projects. These projects exist in virtually every republic, oblast and kray. This year the total area of reclaimed lands will exceed 30 million hectares. This is truly the "gold fund" of our agriculture, after all, here it is possible to obtain stable yields irrespective of weather conditions. Already last year these fields produced one-third of all cultivated field produce.

The aktiv conference is discussing how the work of this sector can be made more efficient and how the maximum return from can be obtained from each hectare.

So far the land is working at only half-efficiency. For instance, the following fact was cited at the conference: Last year irrigation was carried out only once on 1.5 million hectares. On over 1 million hectares of what is counted as irrigated land irrigation was not carried out even once, and through this quite a lot of produce was lost.

Improving the operation of the land reclamation systems already in existence is now becoming one of the major tasks to be resolved this year.

Not infrequently, as a result of incorrect work, oversalination and waterlogging of the soil occurs.

A great deal was talked at the conference about the fact that it is necessary to train better qualified cadres for work on irrigated and drained fields. After all, very complicated equipment is in operation with the application of automatic machines and remote control. Irrigation should be carried out under strict conditions. Only then will water not be used to no good purpose and yield the maximum effect.

This year major projects are to be put into operation--the assimilation of land in the zone of the third stage of the large Stavropol Canal, the Don irrigation system and the Kakhovka system. Large tracts of irrigated fields are being handed over to state farms in the Volga region, the total area of reclaimed land in that region, where mainly wheat is grown, will reach 1 million hectares.

At the conference a great deal of attention is being devoted to quality of work, all fields should be handed over to the farms fully prepared and sown, for further exploitation.

DIVERSION OF SIBERIAN RIVERS TO CENTRAL ASIA DESCRIBED

AU011636 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The main theses of economic and technical premises have been completed for diverting a part of the water discharge of Siberian rivers to the Aral Sea basin. Having examined the theses, an expert commission of the USSR's Gosplan resolved to recommend a plan for diverting water by a 2,600-kilometer canal across the Turgay depression [progib].

The first stage of the canal will make it possible each year to divert 25 cubic kilometers of water, 10 out of them to be used in Kazakhstan. The route of the canal will cross Kustanayskaya, Turgayskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Kzyl-Odrinskaya oblasts. The diversion of a part of the water discharge of Siberian rivers to Kazakhstan will make it possible to irrigate an additional 2.2 million hectares of land in the aforementioned oblasts. The future main canal will pass almost along the central axis of the groups of Turgay and Aral Sea ore deposits and will help create facilities there for the autonomous production of iron, steel, aluminium, titanium and other valuable ores, as well as will provide conditions for unrestricted supplies of Siberian water to the ore mining complex on Mangyshlak Peninsula and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast. The timespan before 1990 has been found to be the most suitable for putting into operation the first stage of the canal to divert a part of the water discharge of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

ALIYEV ATTENDS BAKU MEETING ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD050039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Azerbaijani Communist Party Central Committee was held in Baku today to discuss tasks in fulfilling the party and government decision on the further improvement of the economic mechanism. It was noted that the working people of Azerbaijan have achieved a further dynamic and sustained development of the economy. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

GEORGIAN SSR GAS ADMINISTRATION EXPLAINS 'UNSTABLE' SUPPLY

LD011331 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "For the Information of the Population"]

[Text] In recent days gas supplies to the republic's consumers have been unstable. As our correspondent was told at the Georgian SSR Main Administration of the Gas Supply System, this has been caused by the unforeseen abrupt ending of gas supplies because of technical hitches in the work of the North Caucasus gas pipeline system, and also by the general cold snap. In view of the fluctuations in gas pressure in the gas systems, the Georgian SSR Main Administration of the Gas Supply system asks users not to leave operating gas appliances unsupervised. The republic's leadership is taking the necessary measures to insure normal gas supplies for the Georgian SSR.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT CHEMICAL PLANT OPENING

LD250909 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 January 1980 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 3,100-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Commission New Capacities in Georgia's Large-Scale Chemical Industry" on a meeting held in Rustavi on 31 December devoted to the startup of new capacities at the Rustavi chemical plant. The report includes a 2,200-word account of the speech delivered at the meeting by E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, who described the work done in constructing these new capacities, thanked those who had contributed to it.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD290020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held on 28 January to examine the results of fulfillment of the 1979 RSFSR state plan of economic and social development and RSFSR state budget and also measures to insure fulfillment of the 1980 plan and budget. A speech was delivered at the session by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chariman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

KIEV MAIN ADMINISTRATION ELEVATED TO STATE COMMITTEE STATUS

AU311045 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to transform the Main Administration for Transportation and the Supply of Petroleum Products under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers into the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products. The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has also resolved to amend Article 26 of the Unkrainian SSR Law on the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. Following the words, "the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Production and Technical Supply of Agriculture," Article 26 will henceforth include "the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products."

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Stepanovich Kotenko as chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products.

[Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian on 31 January adds:

["Born in 1928, Comrade N.S. Kotenko has been a CPSU member since 1957, a graduate of the Gibkin Petroleum Institute in Moscow and an economist.

["After his release from the Soviet Army in 1957, Comrade N.S. Kotenko worked in the system of petroleum marketing organizations as a stock superintendent [pryyomozdavalnyk] and director of the Smela petroleum base, and as delivery department chief in the Cherkassy Administration of the Ukrainain Main Administration for the Supply and Sale of Petroleum Products. From 1963 to 1978 he was deputy chief of the Crimean Goods Transportation Administration and chief of the Kiev Interoblast Administration. Since October 1978 he has been first deputy chief of the Ukrainian Main Administration for the Supply and Sale of Petroleum Products."]

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY ECONOMIC RESULTS--The Primorskiy Kray Central Statistical Administration has reported on the 1979 results. The plan for the marketing of goods, for productivity of labor and for production of the majority of most important types of goods was overfulfilled. Labor productivity increased by 5 percent. This was the reason for 93 percent of the increment of volume of output. Specially quick rates of development were recorded in construction materials, [word indistinct] industry, engineering and metal processing. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 30 JAN-3 FEB

LD310435/LD010251/LD030355/LD040045 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 January through 3 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

30 January

In Altayskiy Kray, sovkhozes and kolkhozes have completed seed preparation. The overhauling of machinery is progressing. Also 1,500 new tractors and many plows and other implements are to arrive before the new sowing season. (0830 GMT)

In Moldavia, all sowing, cultivating and plowing machinery, as well as other agricultural equipment in the republic, has been prepared for spring work. Nine out of every ten tractors have been overhauled. (1000 GMT)

In Kharkovskaya Oblast, farmers have carried out snow retention on 500,000 hectares. (1000 GMT)

31 January

In Azerbaijan, the preparation of agricultural equipment for spring fieldwork is proceeding rapidly. About 90 percent of the tractors, cultivators and trucks have already been brought up to a state of readiness. This rate could be considerably higher if it were not for the delay in the supply of spare parts for repairs. (1330 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast farms have prepared almost 90 percent of their seed for spring sowing. Large areas will be sown this year with Tselinnnaye-21, a new strong wheat from the North Caucasus selection center. (0700 GMT)

1 February

In Kurskaya Oblast, snow retention has been carried out on 400,000 hectares, or 45 percent of the planned area. (0700 GMT)

2 February

In Primorskiy Kray the agricultural research institute has developed a high-yield strain of potato named Filatovskiy. During the 4 years that this strain has been tested it has yielded up to 370 quintals from 1 hectare. Four-year averages, too, were considerably higher than the Paul Wagner strain, which is usually grown in the Maritime Kray. Three years from now the Filatovskiy will be planted on one-fifth of the total area earmarked in the kray for potatoes. (0100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, the preparation of seed grain is nearing completion on all farms in the virgin lands. Nintey percent of the seed has already been prepared in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts, with about two-thirds of the seed corresponding with the standards set for grades 1 and 2. Special attention is being paid to the cultivation of new, promising strains. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast, for example, large areas will be sown to Tselinnaya-21 wheat, which has been developed by the North Kazakhstan selection center. This strain yields 3 to 4 more quintals per hectare than the well-known Saratovskaya-29 and Kharkovskaya-46 and is better conditioned for the harsh conditions of the virgin lands. In Kokchetavskaya Oblast more Omskaya-9 wheat, which yielded excellent crops last year, will be sown. In Kustanayskaya Oblast Uralskaya Selektsiya wheat has already proved its value. Almost 16 million hectares will be sown to grain crops in Kazakhstan. (0200 GMT)

In Belorussia, farmers are completing preparations for spring sowing. Practically all seeds are in condition and the available reserve of high-yield varieties has been increased. (0900 GMT)

3 February

In Saratovskaya Oblast, 86 percent of the tractors are ready to go out into the fields. Combines are also being repaired. (1500 GMT)

In Belorussia, a group of kolkhozes has built a specialized enterprise for the year-round production of fodder using conifer branches as the raw material. The enterprise is in Ivanovskiy Rayon, Brestskyay Oblast. (1900 GMT)

SELKHOZTEKHNIKA DEPUTY CHIEF OUTLINES SHORTCOMINGS

LD310022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Talk by Vasiliy Makarovich Shvydko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, in the program "Time, Events, People"--recorded]

[Summary] A great deal has already been done in preparing agricultural machines for the spring sowing. Somewhat more harvesting combines and tractors have been repaired than at this time last year. The repair of attachable implements has been completed in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia and Lithuania. Good results have been reported from some oblasts in the RSFSR and other union republics.

"However, the work is not proceeding in this manner everywhere. Concern is felt at the slow development of work in repairing sowing and tilling machines in a number of southern oblasts and republics, where field work will begin first. Thus, in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan only about half the sowing and cultivating machines have been made ready, whereas for the country as a whole 85 percent are ready. Work is not going so well as last year in Kirgizia. The repair of plows, tilling and sowing machines is proceeding slowly in Kurganskaya, Omskskaya, Tyumenskaya, Irkutskaya and some other oblasts. Thus, for instance, in Omskskaya Oblast 54 percent of seek drills have been made ready and in Tyumenskaya Oblast 50 percent. At the same time, in Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovoskaya Oblast the figures are 95 percent and 96 percent; that is, the work is practically finished there.

"True, not everything depends on the rural workers. Industrial enterprises also bear great responsibility for enabling the spring field work to be prepared and done properly. It should be said that the vast majority of them are true to their duty and are coping successfully with the plans and tasks set for them."

"At the same time, it must be said that a number of industrial enterprises are still greatly in debt to rural workers. Some of them, in spite of numerous assurances, have not taken the necessary measures to enable them to fulfil the tasks set for them. For example, the Altay engine works, during the past year failed to deliver over 900,000 crawler track links, and the Cheboksary spare-parts works failed to deliver over 1.3 million of them. The Odessa Pochvomash works is in debt to the tune of 12,000 plows and a considerable number of shares and moldboards for them. Altayselmash fell short by 7,000 spike harrows."

REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF SALYUT-6, SOYUZ-T FLIGHT

LD050312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The joint flight of the Salyut-6 station and the Soyuz-T transport ship continues. As Flight Control Center reports, all complex systems are functioning normally. Experts are carrying out tests on assemblies and units of the new spacecraft and its combined functioning with the assemblies and units of the station. The craft and station now have a combined energy supply system, and the hydraulic fuel lines have been connected. Flight Control Center is receiving separate and combined telemetered information from the orbiting station and transport craft.

Determining the service life of new space technology, notes our commentator, can only be done in actual flight. The point is that any space apparatus is unique. It cannot be run off in a great number of copies, as is done with other kinds of machinery. It cannot be tested for years on earth. Therefore, designers generally introduce substantial corrections by determining the reliability of particular instruments. In actual flight new reserves, unknown even to the equipment designers themselves, are frequently discovered. The Salyut-6 station is an example of this. Its rated service life was just 1 year, yet it is orbiting and functioning in what is now its third service life period.

The new transport craft is now undergoing similar tests. Despite the fact that there are no cosmonauts there, the systems are functioning, electrical energy is being expended, various instruments are being switched on and off, and the temperature control system is working. Earth stations have so far not discovered any deviations. The flight of the complex in automatic mode is continuing strictly according to the program.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE NAVIGATION SYSTEM--Equipment for receiving navigation information via a communications satellite is being installed in ships of the Far East basin. The new equipment has been received by fishing, scientific, and other ships of the Dalryba association, operating in remote areas of the ocean. Ships of the Far East Steamship Company are being prepared for installation of this equipment. [Text] [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW]

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION--Riga, January 20--The motorship Estonia left today Riga, the capital of Soviet Latvia, for the Antarctic shores. On board are about 100 participants in the 25th Soviet Antarctic expedition. The researchers will continue investigations connected with the study of the continent's air environment and air purity. A new scientific station, Russkaya, is planned to be opened deep inside the continent. Observation of the lowest atmospheric layer is of great interest. Glaciologists, doctors, biologists and scientists of other specialities will conduct extensive research. Scientists from many countries conduct their research work in Antarctica. The joint study of the frozen continent, which serves peaceful purposes, is a bright example of cooperation among representatives of research institutions in Europe, Asia, America and Australia, a TASS correspondent was told by oceanologist Nikoley Tyabin, head of the expedition. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD]

AWARD TO SCIENTIST--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Oleg Igorevich Sumbayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Order of the October Revolution. This is to mark his services to the development of nuclear physics, the training of scientific personnel and his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD]

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